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A Letter from the Publisher

n Washington, Cairo and Jerusalem last week, three leaders brooded about a risky summit meeting that could bring the Middle East a little closer to peace-or set back even further the negotiating process. Yet even as Jimmy Carter, Anwar Sadat and Menachem Begin prepared for Camp David, three

TIME correspondents made preparations of their own. Their reports, highlighted by an interview with Begin and a background chat with Sadat, provide the key material for this week's cover story.

For Dean Fischer, who took over as TIME's Jerusalem bureau chief two months ago, the upcoming summit provides a first oppormier Begin. A former TIME White

House correspondent, Fischer accompanied Richard Nixon on a visit to the Middle East in 1974, only two months before the President's Watergate downfall. He helped cover the Israeli invasion of southern Lebanon last spring, then took a six-week tour of the Arab "confrontation states" to gain a balanced perspective. Of the Israelis, Fischer says: "There is a sense that the summit is occurring at a critical juncture in the Middle East peace-seeking process and that failure of the negotiations could create ominous tensions."

tunity to travel with Israeli Pre- Fischer with Israel's Begin; Wynn with Egypt's Sadat

For Wilton Wynn, TIME's Cairo bureau chief, the meeting is another chance to renew an old acquaintanceship that dates back to 1953, when Sadat founded the government newspaper al Gumhuriya. Wynn was one of the first foreign journalists to recognize Sadat as a rising star on the Egyptian horizon. Since then, Wynn has interviewed him eleven times-more than any other non-Arab print journalist. He also flew with Sadat on his "sacred mission" to Jerusalem last year, and prepared to be on

the presidential plane again this week. Says Wynn: "The President's private compartment provides an excellent atmosphere for talking with him. He usually is puffing on that pipe of his, joking a bit, relaxed and amiable.

Keeping watch on Jimmy Carter's pivotal corner of this diplomatic triangle was State Department Correspondent Chris Ogden in Washington, Says Ogden: '

overall sense one gets is that the Camp David summit is a very high-stakes gamble. Some or all of the players could win big but the odds do not favor that." All three of these veteran observers will be at the foot of the presidential retreat in Maryland's Catoctin Mountains this

week, waiting for clues as to exactly how the chips get played. John a. Meyers

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Cover: Painting by Richard Sparks.



Cover: It is a bold initiative, but can it save the collapsing Middle East peace process? That overriding question confronts Jimmy Carter as he convenes an extraordinary summit meeting with Israel's Beein and Feynt's Sadat See NATION



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TIME is published weekly at the subscription price of \$31 per year. By Time Inc., \$41 N. Fairbanks Court. Chicago, III. 60611. Principal office. Rockefeller Center. New York. N.Y. 10020 James R. Sheptey. President, Edward Patrick London, Teasurer Charles B. Bear, Socretary, Second class postage (865800) paid at Chicago, III. and at adottonal making office. Vol. 12 No. 1 0 1978 Time live. A further nervises, on the prohibited.

BIG NEWS FROM THE LATEST WORD IN COPIERS.

Invent a better copier, and the world will beat a path to your doorstep. Even if your name isn't exactly a household word.

That's what the industry told us. And that's what we did. Tapped the full resources of our research and development center to create the biggest news in copiers today. The Mita MC-20.

copiers today. The Mila MC-20.

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But raw power means nothing What's important is how that power is delivered. In the case of the STR-V7, it's brought to you by Sony in a very classy

You get a combination of features and controls that are impressive on their own-but almost unheard of in a

single machine To start with, we've built in a Dolby system, for decoding Dolbyized FM broadcasts

The advantages of our tuner.

though, need no decoding. They include a normal and narrow FM IF bandwidth selector. It makes life simple for people in areas where their signals

are crowded together elbow to elbow. In our preamp section, the V7 comes equipped with a special phono EQ circuitry. Thanks to Sony's high IQ, it allows for direct connection of a lowoutput, moving-coil cartridge phono

source. Without calling for an external step-up transformer or pre-preamp When you're gifted with as much

power as the V7, you need a way to keep track of it. This receiver keeps tabs with two power-output meters monitoring the power being fed to the speakers. So overload can't result from oversight

And all that power comes from our direct coupled DC power amp. And our power is stable, thanks to a high-efficiency, high regulation toroidal-coil transformer

There's a lot more to the STR-V7 than power. This receiver takes the best that contemporary technology has to offer, and offers it in a single machine

Other manufacturers may have the power to bring you power. But only Sony has the power to bring you more than just power

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Guy Curtois mother came from Paris. His father came from London.

He wants to fly you home with him to Argentina.

Argentina is the South American country with a European heritage.

That's why our airline is rather European, too. Our efficiency? Very British. Our food? Quite French. (And Italian. And Spanish.)

everyone used to get in Europe in the good old days. And because we're a South American country, too, it's all put together with South American vitality and flair. By

stewards like Guy Curtois.



Do you get input when Tony Randall gets

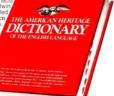


Input is what goes into a data-processing system. Tony Randall, a new member of The American Heritage Dictionary Usage Panel does not consider himself a computer.

Like most of the current members, he

NEW COLLEGE EDITION prefers getting facts

or information. Led by Edwin Newman, the panel is polled regularly for up-to-date advice on using words effectively. This exclusive feature, along with 155,000 entries, 4,000 illustrations, and thousands of new words. helps make The American Heritage Dictionary the complete contemporary dictionary rom \$9.95



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SCOTCH SO SMOOTH IT NEVER MAKES WAVES.

All good Scotch begins with the best of intentions and the finest of ingredients. It is in the delicate process of blending that differences are struck.

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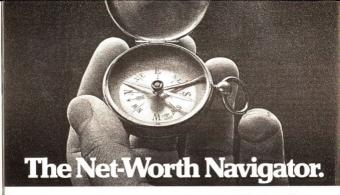
To make good Scotch, the whiskies comprising the blend are aged in separate oaken casks, then blended together. To make Cutty Sark, the whiskies are also aged separately, then blended together, then returned to cask for up to a year and a half longer. And only then bottled.

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Letters

Picking a Pope

To the Editors:

The manner in which you tie the Vent Creator Spiritus with I Corinthians 1:20 in your cover story "In Search of a Pope" [Aug. 21] is inspirational. I was moved each time I read that paragraph, and I read it more than once. Imagine that: the spirit speaking through Time! I can only say amen, and amen.

(The Rev.) M. Richard Bevan Butler Christian Church Butler, Ky.

Your cover story was concise and excellent. Your concluding words. "The touch of the divine, bringing tantalizing possibilities may once again make foolish the wisdom of the world." were titerary gens in a meaningful summary. Man will always be involved in the affairs of God, but room must always be left for God to be involved in the affairs of man.

Father Raphael Kamel All Saints Catholic Church Dallas

The article on Pope Paul's funeral, his Pontificate and the Conclave was a pleasure to read. Thanks to the team that gave us such a serious and balanced report.

Patrick V. Ahern

Auxiliary Bishop of New York

My prayer is that the new Pope identifies with the poor and oppressed of the world, so that future covers of TIME symbolizing the office will show a simple wooden cross—such as Bishop Dom Helder Camara wears—indicating a papacy that enters into the suffering of others.

Mul McDomough Fitzpatrick

Let us pray that the next Pope has read TIME's story, in the same issue, of vacationers packing the beaches and resorts along the Mediterranean, and does an about-face regarding birth control.

Sarah J. Metivier Southbridge, Mass.

Fairfax, Va

After reading the specifications of the tendelogians for a new Pope. I can see that the problem doesn't lie in finding a Pope to fit the Catholic religion, but in finding a religion that fits the Catholic Pope they want

Francesca A. Larson Edison, N.J.

It is singularly curious and inept of IMF to select Hans King to comment on the qualifications for the next Pope King questions the fundamental bases of the papacy—its infallibility and primacy. King has been judged by such a competent theologian as Karl Rahner to be little different from a liberal Protestant in numerous of his opinions about the church. In fact, Küng has often sailed very close to objective heresy. Great choice indeed!

(The Rev.) Richard H. Trame, S.J. Los Angeles

20071106110

The stories on the choice of a Pope and on the presidential prospects of Ted Kennedy [Aug. 21] provide an ironic contrast. For Pope, there is a bewildering array of choices of men of proven ability and unblemished record, so that it is hard to pick a front runner. But for President, there seem to be few options. Ted Kennedy appears to be far and away the front runner. Yet he has little or no executive or military experience. His best friends would not maintain that he is of outstanding intellect or character, and his blemished past is a source of nagging doubt. Is there something wrong with our way of picking a President?

Teddy for President?

Lawrence Cranberg Austin, Texas

I will be overjoyed when (and if) the people of this country begin to realize that there is nothing mystical or or monipotent about Ted Kennedy. He is just one of the run-of-the-mill liberal Democrats who want to spend taxpayer money with big, useless Government programs. If we think taxes are bad now, just wait till we set a national health plan.

Linda W. Atcheson San Francisco

If the way Mr. Kennedy handles his personal life is any indication how he plans to run the country. I think he had best forget it—even if his name is Kennedy.

Linda Wilson Trumbull, Conn.

Kennedy can give us what we need most inspirational leadership. Mrs. James Kalback

Pittsburgh

What's in a Name?

Frankly, I really enjoyed Trippett-ing through the TIME Essay, "The Game of the Name" [Aug. 14]. After all, what's in a name?

David L. Boone Norfolk, Va.

After being born into a family whose last name began with a Z and growing up in a generation where alphabetically was the only way to go. I would be the last to resist taking my husband's surname I am. happily.

(Mrs.) Jean Blair Carlisle, Me.

Jews sometimes use a name change when a child is very sick in order to foil death. Chaim, meaning life, is often chosen as the new first name, so that when death comes looking for the child, it will not find him.

(Mrs.) Ann Isaacson New York City

In Brazil: babies' names became soridiculous that the government forbade any
that could harm the child. Before the law
you could find people with names like
Umdoistress de Oliverin Cautron, meanly
lando pela Fesada a Baixo de Almeida,
meaning, Rolling Down the Stairs de Almeida. A notary recently refused to regsister babies with the names Esquishreito.
Co Hexagonal. Rodolfo Luna Marrensen

São Paulo

Not So New Elite

Beware of your cornucopia, young America. It is frightening to see that the "New Elite" [Aug. 21] have developed such a callous attitude toward savings and planning for the future. These individuals seem to think that they are something new and unique to this country. Unfortunately they are merely a repeat performance of an overextended, spendthrift, pre-Depression America. They are naive to think that the rug can't be pulled from under their utopia via a recession, job layoffs or a death in the family. What these "college graduates" need is to recognize that today's new elite can also become tomorrow's newly impoverished. Y Paul Gee

Y. Paul Gee Austin, Texas

Dedicated to our careers, we made the decision to opt for the no-child career-play life-style eleven years ago when we married, and backed it up with a vasectomy. What could be more apropos in this world of scarcities and overpopulation? Stanley and Carolyn Rocklin

Grand Junction, Col-

After eight years, my wife has just retired from her profession in order to raise a family. Before TiME arrived, we thought of ourselves as a more or less average middie-income family. How future shocking it was to learn that we had given up our membership in the new elite and joined the new poor before we realized either existed.

Peter D. Solymos York, Pa.

Lampooning Sex

So. Animal House's "filthy, outrageous loi" Jaug 14] are the perfect portrait of "the true spirit of American higher education" Well. well. Wherever Frank Rich attended college, he is certainly not qualified to condemn the entire American system of higher education on the basis of his own limited experience. Perhaps he went to college "to spend four years"

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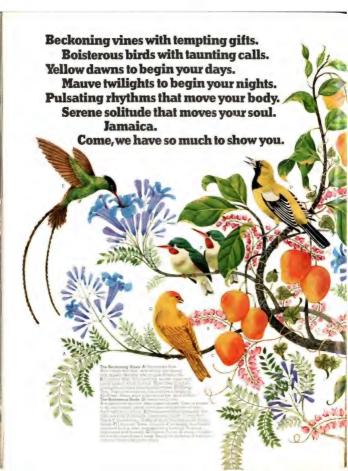
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the big splash in Ocho Rios.

Our blue Mountains are so true blue you can hardly see where they touch the sky. 7,402 feet up. You can climb to their peaks. Or ride a mule. Stay for a peaceful picnic. And a mauve twilight. Awesome.

Air Jamaica jets you to this magnificent island from New York, Philadelphia, Miami, Toronto, Chicago, Nassau, London and Franklurt. Enioy a free Rum Bamboozle. Regigae music. Authentic Jamaican cuisine. A live fashion show. And the nice, warm feeling

of an airline that's an island in the sky.

airJamaica 4.

Letters

studying sex." but there is no justification for dragging the entire undergraduate world down to that level.

Lisa M. Schnellinger Sandusky Ohio

As a '78 graduate of a small, fraternity-soverity-oriented college (Marietta College). I want to thank the people at National Lampoon for creating Animal House and thus providing me with a visual-aid supplement to my overly ambiguous resume. They captured on film what Leouldn't on paper.

Richard G. Trachtenburg Avon. Conn.

Rich completely missed the boat on John Belushi; "fat comic actor" indeed! Jackie Gleason is a fat comic Belushi is a brilliant Marlon Brando type who maybe needs to lose 20 lbs. There's a significant—and very sexy —distinction!

Joanne Pytlik Louise Lacey Kentfield, Calif.

Carter's Tobacco Row

"The Politics of Tobacco" [Aug. 21] is a prime example of the non-leadership Jimmy Carter brings to the U.S. While he's off courting votes among the North Carolina tobacco farmers and claiming

back in Washington that his Administration is behind preventive medicine, millions of cigarette smokers are puffing their way to the grave.

Fred Price

By highlighting the negative aspects of cigarette smoking through the HEW campaign and the positive aspects of to-bacco farming during his North Carolina trip, the President has contributed to the national debate on this issue. Though Hugh Sidey may be confused by these activities, President Carter has walked a fine but reasonable line of tobacco politics.

David Grim Reston, Va.

Yates' Cautionary Nerve

John Skon, you say that Dock Yates on some 16 of 60 Selfond Yang 21 lifetistrate, acute and impoccable and then slags in down some 45 of 60 Selfond Yang 21 lifetistrate, acute and impoccable and then slags white work comes close to fear. Whateser Dock speed to say as a lifetarry evaluation. I would have thought work applied that cautionary nerve in bravely fearless and forgotten Plary is a quality to be admired in a writer of Yates' integrity. If he has Sear, how can the rest of the speed of th

sevelt is one thing and a dedicated, comparatively impersonal artist like Yates another. Sevmour Krim

New York C

New York's Seductive Charm

As a Texan who spent the summer studying there. I found your article on New York IAug 211 exhilarating. It touched me and, oddly, left me with a feeling of pride for a city that sin't, by birth, mine. That, perhaps, is New York's most seductive charm; in one way or another, it belongs to anyone who wishes to claim it.

Douglas McGrath Midland, Texas

So New York has bounced back So what? One week I read where New York-ers have to clean up after their dogs, and the next week they're all wearing I LOVE NEW YORK T shirts I wish your editors would quit scheduling stories about their neighborhood. How many readers really care about the Big Apple anyway?

Carl Britess

Carl Britess

Carl Britess

Tempe, Ariz.

Address Letters to TIME, Time & Life Huilding Rockefeller Center New York, N.Y. 10020





Complete with Miss California crown and smile. Christine Acton stands for a snapshot by Elsa Clark, a friend and fellow flautist

American Scene

In California: Practicing "Swimsuit" for Atlantic City

On the Betamax a replay of her first tritumph unwinds in glorous technicular triangular triangu

Santa Cruz Civic Auditorium All that happened back on June 24. Watching it again only a week before she will have to knock 'em dead at the final contest in Atlantic City, Christine Louise Acton has to laugh. But nervously. She is 23. On June 24 she struck a bargain with the Miss America Pageant system. She accepted a job as Miss California, 1978. She knew it would take up most of her time, patience, energy and privacy for a whole year. In return for a chunk of the \$1 million plus in scholarship money given by Gillette, Kellogg, Campbell Soup and other companies, she would dutifully work for the greater glory of the Golden State as a sublime slice of American Pie.

And here she is with three members of California's Miss America or Bust Committee: Charles Grabemier. 37. Chimitee: Charles Grabemier. 38. Chimitee Charles Grabemier. 39. Chimitee Charles Grabemier. 39. Chimitee Charles Grabemier. 39. Chimitee Charles Grabemier. 39. Chimitee Charles Charles Charles Charles Charles Chimitee Charles C

"We don't want to make her over,"
Cindy, executive director of Miss California, observes. But the relentless aim of the

group is to help Christine acquire what the judges' guide describes as "the necessary beauty and wholesomeness to appeal to the American public." The variables considered include talent, hair, makeun, gowns, poise and walk, and conversation. The Betamax affirms that where talent is concerned, Christine should have the contest pretty well sewed up. Her rendering of Bartok's Hunyarian Peasant Songs on the flute is professional, pure and austere when compared with the frothier offerings of other contestants. But in many ways she is like a whole new breed of Miss America aspirants, far from a beauty-queen type. Tall and girl-next-door pretty, she is a pale brunette who in no way resembles the blonde, golden-bronzed California beauties of imagination. Says a friend: "She'd look ridiculous beside a surfboard." She hates makeup and the whole virginal cult of the body beautiful that underlies Miss America.

Christine is long past her "hippie stage." At the University of Rediands, where she studied history and music, she was rushed by a sorority that plundered fraternity houses for jockey shorts. But she music and a semester studying in Salzburg. She frankly sees the exposure of Miss America as means of deliverance from the grueling jobs that helped her work her way through school. "I want to be with a major symphony." Christine desembly a seed to the stage of the seed to the stage of the seed to the stage of the seed to the seed to

Ever since the women's movement began sneering at Miss America, the pageant has been nervous, trying to keep traditionalists content while courting the interest of modern young women. Som ambiguity is inevitable. Christine is liberated by any standard, adamant that the public perceive her as a "woman who can take care of herself." When a reporter asks for her vital statistics, she looks him square in the eye and says, "I don't know. I don't know how much I weigh." But she slips into the word "girls" when comment on the Equal Rights Amendment because, she says, she does not feel well enough informed.

And so the training goes through weeks of sometimes tearful self-improvement and self-display There are trips to Palo Allo to work with her orhestrator. Hairdresser John Bettiol works over her for hours, striving for that perfect balance between wholesomeness and sophistication. He coases Christines permed frizz into a Commo-mane of curts, daubting her face with goo and powder. Sneaking a face with goo and powder. Sneaking a powd to the proposed to the commo-mane of curts, daubting her more than the marror, and powder for the proposed to the proposed to the proposed to the commo-man of curts. The proposed to the curt of the proposed to the pr

Classes in San Francisco's House of Charm are scheduled. An eye makeup coach strokes a ghouish green ring around the candidate's left eye. Christine tries to match it on the right one. Only now and then does she rebel. "I got so mad at my cyclashes yesterday," she declares. "If flushed them down the toilet."

There is also runway walking. Christines arms must not swing too much. a habit acquired "from all those years playing flute in high school marching bands." The judges, she learns, may frown on her droopy right shoulder. At J.C. Penney's. Christine makes for the dressing room with a slinky green gown. She beck-



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American Scene

ons Charlotte for a second opinion, her expression uncertain, one arm modestly shielding the bodice. "My mom used to buy me bras that were too big," she mourns. "She said I'd grow into them. I didn't.

That would once have been a problem. But now the Miss America Pageant, Inc., officially discourages a va-va-vavoom image. The long strut past the judges in abbreviated beach costume is primly referred to as "swimsuit." But it still counts for one-sixth of the total points in the contest. And Christine will still have to put on a highly structured coral-hued number and parade in high heels before a fully clothed audience and a panel of judges "I always said I'd never do it." she ad-

mits, "but it's really no big deal. Slender and firm at 5 ft. 7 in., she has no worries about bowlegs or "fanny overhang," the bane of many bathing beauties past. In fact, quite another sort of disaster threatens. She does not eat. She cannot sleep. And she loses a crucial 15 lbs. What to do? More sleep is Charlotte's prescription But the answer to Christine's problem lies in another notorious nemesis of Miss America girls, her love life. Then she gets a few long and understanding letters from her boyfriend, a second-year man at U.S.C. Medical School whose support of her Miss America effort is important to Christine. Miracle. She eats. She begins to look more like Miss California again.

y now Charles has headed off for Atzeal by acting as associate producer of the Miss America Pageant. An interior designer by profession, he is one of 250,000 people who work hard for the system each year without pay. "Just say the pageant is my golf game." explains Charles when asked why he does it From Atlantic City. too, comes intriguing word about some of the other contestants. Miss Mississippi. Christine learns, was a twirler in her band at "Ole Miss" and a fraternity sweetheart. and is the proud owner of a poodle named Po-Co who is her jogging mate

Wardrobe has all been laid out and labeled for each step she takes in Atlantic City. Christine has chosen to play not only the Bartok but also John Philip Sousa's Stars and Stripes Forever on the piccolo. "Bartok and Sousa would roll in their graves," Christine grins. But she wants to play the piccolo on TV in hopes of winning a piccolo seat with a symphony

Half of America may writhe at the very mention of Miss America. But Christine knows that the other half will be watching her on TV that night, pleased by a familiar drama with its comforting suggestion, not entirely buried in unspoken sex and overt commerce, of a continual cycle of nurturing, of youth pliable and respectful, learning something, at least, from previous generations. phone rings. It is Charles from Atlantic City. "Have you got your eyelashes on? he asks. Nancy Griffin

Marlboro Lights

The spirit of Mariboro in a low tarcigarette





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Nation

TIME SEPT 11, 1978

COVER STORY

Meeting At Camp David

Carter seeks chemistry to unite Begin, Sadat

onsidering the critical importance of the meeting confronting them. the three leaders seemed remarkably nonchalant. Jimmy Carter spent pleasant hours fishing in Wyoming. and Anwar Sadat went swimming in the Sue/ Canal Though Menachem Begin staved behind his desk in Jerusalem, he was working no more than his normal rigorous schedule. All this seemed a strange way for the leaders of the U.S., Egypt and Israel to prepare for the momentous summit conference that convenes this week at Camp David, the secluded presidential retreat in the Maryland hills Observed one astonished diplomat involved in planning the meeting: "I expected frantic activity these weeks. But so far nothing's happening.

Despite the outward culm: the staffs of the three leaders have been busily working over the issues and options in the Middle Last and preparing position papers for their bosses. By week's end Carter had received two black loose-leaf

notebooks from his team of experts They outlined among other things, what would be "acceptable minimum" and "practical maximum" results on a wide range of maximum results on a wide range of properties of the properties of the results of the resul

Carter has met Begin four times and Sadat thrice. Still, there is an unsettling feeling that

the Camp David summit has been somewhat ill prepared for. It is usually a firm rule of summitry that the participants arrive with a fairly clear idea of the outcome Mostly they ratify agreements that have already been worked out in intense negotiations by lower-level officials Often even the concluding communiques are drafted before the parties formally take their seats. This tradition is designed to avoid the dangers of high-level misunderstandings and wounded national pride But Camp David is unique, a high U.S. official calls it a "virginal experience" It is convening with very little joint preparation and no preliminary agreement. It lacks even a detailed agenda. Instead, as one of the participants remarked, "we're banking a great deal on chemistry lead-

This is risky, but perhaps inescenable — in view of the alternatives. Jimmy Carter least month called the conference only when he became convinced that the Middle fast peace entirative dirrantatived has described the peace stream of the manufacture of the permitten of the peace of the peace of the balt and that conventional diplomose, balt said that conventional diplomose, but found to say to remes it. And in alte Middle fasts stalemate generally contains the danger of increased certorism as altimately another was fault has even timately another was fault has even timately another was a deadline when he have consent the peace of the peace Agreement unless there is some sign of progress toward peace. By promising to progress toward peace. By promising to



Jimmy Carter in the Oval Office before his meetings with Sadat and Begin



make the U.S. a "full partner" in the talks rather than simply a disintersteed mediator. Carter determined to try to resule the peace processe by substituting his own intiative for Sadari's. The President has admitted that this "is a very high-risk thing for me politically." Indeed, no previous American President has assumed such a direct personal responsibility for resolving the Arab-Israeli dispute, which has erupted in four wars and taken 39,000 lives in the past three decades.

U.S. officials have tried, as usual, to prevent any exaggerated expectations of

the outcome at Camp David. Said one "There is no magic formula (On the basic questions. nothing has changed. There'll be no deas ex matchia coming up with a great plan." In fact, even a modest saccess is far from assured It will depend in large part on the stern and canakerous ligure of Menachem Begin—and on whether any mixture of pressure and persuassion can induce the onetime guerrilla lighter to lesson his intransigent of the control of the control

promises too, of course, but the Egyptians are pinning their hopes on the perhaps illusory belief that Carter can influence Begin to change his course. Warned one of them: "If the U.S. is ever going to use its power to get a Middle East peace, there is no better time."

It would be hard to imagine a conference site more remote from the tensions of the Middle East than Camp David, a 143-acre aerie perched atop a 1.880-ft hill in Maryland's Catoctin Mountain, 75 miles northwest of the capital Franklin Roosevelt was so fond of sneaking off to his hideaway that he called it Shangri-La. There he and Winston Churchill planned D-day. Dwight Eisenhower changed the name of the retreat to that of his grandson David, and the new name later became synonymous with a thawing of the cold war. "The spirit of Camp David" derived from the 1959 summit conference between Eisenhower and the Soviets' Nikita Khrushchev In all. 20 leaders of foreign countries have stayed there.

he retreat provides the privacy and intimacy that Carter seeks for the summit especially if the form the summit especially if the carry the property of the provided that the carry world by a fence topped with a doubte strand of barbed wire, and guarded this week not only by the usual contingent of Marines, but also by a squadron of U.S. Israeli and Egyptian specula agents and pastols.

The press is barred, except for a small pool that records the arrivals of the participants and some minor activities. The leaders are thus spared any barrage of questions. By general agreement. White House Press Secretary Jody Powell will handle the daily briefings, either at the white House or at the makeshift press with the properties of the present properties of the properties of the present participant of the properties of the present present properties of the present pre



Nation



Palestinian children crowded into Derah Refugee Camp in Syria

Self-determination for Palestinians," said Davan, "means destruction of Israel.

Administration aides hope that the camp's facilities will encourage informal mixing. The presidential retreat offers tennis courts, a one-hole golf course, a bowling alley and a heated swimming pool. It is difficult to imagine Begin or Sadat working off tensions on the trampoline, but they may take to the nature trail that winds through the thick woods. For evening entertainment, Carter enjoys showing movies to his guests in Hickory Lodge, and both the Egyptians and the Is-

be joined by his Egyptian and Israeli | raelis have expressed interest in westerns. (White House aides were joking last week that both would like to see How the West Bank Was Won.)

Begin and Sadat arrive separately at Camp David this Tuesday. The Egyptian President is arriving from Paris, where he was to meet with French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing to discuss the summit's prospects. At Andrews Air Force Base outside Washington, he will probably be greeted by Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, who will escort him to the presidential helicopter for a 35-min. flight to

Camp David's helipad. Vance is expected to remain at Andrews to meet Begin. who is due 90 min. later from New York City, where he was scheduled to spend two days resting and meeting with American Jewish leaders

Carter himself will occupy the plush Aspen Lodge, which was extravagantly refurbished by Richard Nixon. Begin will stay in Birch house and Sadat in Dogwood, both located about 50 yds. from Aspen Lodge. The guests' "cabins" are similar, each with two large bedrooms. two bathrooms and a large sitting room with a fireplace. Cooks at Aspen Lodge are on 24-hr. call to prepare any dish the guests order, and they have a list of the two visitors' gastronomic favorites. Sadat. nonetheless, is bringing his own chef; the Egyptian leader is a health buff who care-



Soldiers guard Israeli West Bank settlement "Contrary to law," said Vance.

fully watches his diet. Kosher meals are available for Begin

Some of the negotiating will take place in armchairs around the huge central fireplace in Aspen Lodge, where Nixon spent agonizing hours trying to construct a Watergate defense. Other sessions will be held less than a quarter mile up the road in Laurel Lodge, where the rectangular conference table has been replaced by a circular one. For these enlarged conferences, Vance, Vice President Walter Mondale, National Security Adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski and other key officials will be available, as will the top aides of the two other leaders

Carter is expected to chat with Begin and Sadat separately Tuesday evening and again Wednesday morning. The first



American civilians manning a surveillance station in the Sinal buffer zone "We agree," said Sadat, "to any guarantees you accept

time the three leaders sit down together is likely to be Wednesday afternoon. Us, officials originally figured that the summit, though open-ended, would last only two or three days and conclude by this weekend. Now they think it may run least through the weekend and possibly a full week.

The talks will not be slowed by the need for translation. Begin and Sadat speak excellent English But one problem, in this gathering of a Muslim. Jew and Christian is that their Subbaths occur on different days—Friday. Saturday and Sunday respectively. This cuts considerably into negotiating time White Carter aby into negotiating time White Carter bars after Sunday-morning church serves. Begin will not participate in talks

from sundown Friday through sundown Saturday It is uncertain how Sadat will observe his Sabbath. but White House officials hope he does not want to go into Washington to pray at the Islamic Center Mosque near the Egyptian embassy. Admitted an Administration official: "We want everybody to stay up there in the hills We don't want any circus."

Carter invited Sadat and Begin up to the hills to revive the peace process. What, then, had gone wrong with Sadat's sacred mission? Many observers answer in one word: Begin Warns a senior British diplomat. "Frankly, there's no chance of a Middle East peace as long as Begin remains Premier of Israel."

This may be something of an exaggeration, for Sadat has also dug in his heels and twice refused to continue talks. But Begin does seem to bear by far the greatest responsibility for the current impasse. Many U.S. officials feel that the Israelii leader does not really want peace on anything but his own terms. Perhaps it would be more fair to say that Begin considers his terms essential to Israeli's survival and Israeli's future—even more essential, indeed, than a neace treativ.

Sadat made an important concession to the Israelis by journeying to Jerusalem, saluting the Israeli flag and battle banners, standing before the assembled Knesset and declaring on behalf of his fellow Egyptians "We welcome you among us with full security and safety... We accept to live with you in a permanent peace." That was tantamount to Egyptians.

"The Mood Is Strong"

On one wall hangs a portrait of Theodor Herzl, founding father of Zionism; near by hangs Ze'ev Jabotinsky, a leading proponent of Eretz Israel (the biblical land of Israel) and mentor of Menachem Begin. Tieless and in shirtsleves, the Israeli Premier seemed relaxed and reflective as he spoke last week with Time Correspondent Dean Fisher. Excensis

On his expectations for Camp David: I am hopeful that we will agree to serious negotiations at Camp David, and that

will agree to serious negotiations: there will be no abrupt interruptions. When you consider that the United States negotiated the Panama Canal Treaty for 14 years, it to the control of the control of the control of the town on the Middle East will last while. I am not talking of years but of months—months of intensive negotiations. By this I mean our people shoulds it together five days a week. It will be necessary to have such serious discussions in order to bring about peace. We Camp David to achieve it.

On Israel's mood: The mood of the country is strong. The government has the support of the Israeli people. In parliament we have a very large majority. Of course, there are differences of opinion, but we shall be leaving for Camp David with the full support of a democratic country.

On his personal relations with Carter and Sadot Personal relacionships are quite important, and as far as President Carter is concerned. I think we established relationships of firendship. Since I first met him last July, we have exchanged between 25 and 30 personal messages. We had phone calls we had long meetings toclass we had long meetings toclass we had long meetings toclass to the proper of State Vance brought to me, is really written in warm terms of friendship, which is muttal.



Israel's Menachem Begin leaving his Jerusalem office
"I will say to Sadat ... Let us be friends."

During my first meeting with President Sadat in Jerusalem, a very warm personal relationship was established between us. When we had our personal talk at the King David
Hotel, he volunteered the statement: You are my friend.'

Hotel, he volunteered the statement: You are my friend.'

Statement of the statem

my heart. Therefore, I suggest to you, 'Let us be friends.'"

On the Soviet threat: I shall be going to Camp David determined to reach an agreement. Such an agreement would be good for Israel and for Egypt, and for peace. which is our innermost striving. But there is also another reason why I wish the meeting to succeed. And that is the international prestige of the President of the United States. We in Israel are an integral part of the free world, and the free world is under constant onslaught. You can see what is happening around us. Aden. Southern Yemen, Ethiopia, Angola, Mozambique-all these countries were actually taken over by the Soviet Union. There is a plan in Moscow to take over country after country. usually by proxy

The whole free world is in danger. We are an integral part of it and we are interested in keeping liberty alive. From this point of view, the prestige of the President of the United States is very important to us. Therefore we would like to see this present situation enhanced. This is one of the reasons why Israel is vitally interested in success at Camp David. As far as I know, President Sadat also is perturbed by these events, worried by them. Perhaps from this, too, we may find a common language

Nation

tian recognition of Israel, which Israel has long demanded as a condition for reaching a settlement

Begin's responses, however, have often seemed inadequate and at times rude. Speaking in January at a Jerusalem banquet for Egyptian Foreign Minister Mohammed Ibrahim Kamel, for example, Begin patronizingly referred to his guest "young man" who failed to understand the supposed parallel between the Palestinian desire for a homeland on the West Bank and the Nazis' claim to the Sudetenland. Later he brusquely dismissed the significance of Sadat's visit to Jerusalem by asserting: "We have existed, my dear Egyptian friends, without your recognition for 3,700 years. We never asked your President or government to recognize our right to exist." at the end of the plan's five-year transition period. Jerusalem's vaguely worded reply merely promised that Israel would be willing to negotiate "the nature of the future relations between the parties" after the transition

Israel's refusal to commit itself to eventual Arab sovereignty over the territories angered the Carter Administration and convinced a number of key U.S. officials that Begin was repudiating the professed willingness of past Israeli leaders to withdraw from at least major portions of the West Bank in accordance with U.N. Security Council Resolution 242.

adopted in 1967

By this spring, the old bitterness again inflamed relations between Egypt and Israel. Sadat did not help matters when he tried, unsuccessfully, to erode Begin's sup-



The tree-lined approach to Aspen Lodge, the plush presidential "cabin" at Camp David Movies, swimming, tennis and even a trampoline to help relax after a hard day

The Israeli government, moreover, has pushed ahead with the establishment or expansion of its controversial settlements in the occupied territories, even though previous Israeli governments had acknowledged that most of these territories would have to be returned to Arab rule. Carter sent Begin three messages expressing his personal concern about the Israeli moves, and Secretary of State Vance stated that the Israeli settlements "are contrary to international law

ut Begin denied all suggestions that he was being belligerent. On the contrary, last December he submitted to the U.S. and Egypt a 26point peace plan for the West Bank and Gaza, together with a promise at least to return the Sinai to Egyptian sovereignty. Washington judged the plan "a fair basis for negotiation," but did not fully endorse it. Instead. Carter asked the Israelis to explain what status they envisioned for the West Bank and Gaza port inside Israel by meeting in Austria with Israeli Defense Minister Ezer Weizman, a Begin rival, and Opposition Labor Party Leader Shimon Peres. The Egyptian President also began sniping at his Israeli counterpart, asserting: "It is possible to establish peace in hours. The only obstacle is Mr. Begin.

In July there seemed to be some progress in Vance's talks with Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan and Egypt's Kamel at Leeds Castle in England. Then Sadat shook Washington by expelling the Israeli military mission from Egypt and stating that there could be no further talks with the Israelis until they agreed to evacuate all Arab territory

The U.S. publicly criticized Sadat. saying that it was "very disappointed" by his action. The Israelis gloated that

Sadat's moves showed that it was he and not Begin who was blocking a peace. The Administration disagreed. But it also worried lest the deadlock make Sadat and other Arab moderates vulnerable to

radical demands for action; it is even possible that the Egyptian might be toppled or killed. And so Carter decided to gamble on a summit. Explains a top State Department aide: "We had to keep the momentum going to keep the moderates in.

The main issues still dividing Israel and Egypt are substantial. That is apparent in the differing proposals that each country has made in the past year (see box). Both Begin and Sadat declared on the eve of Camp David that they would stick by these proposals. Although the U.S. does not anticipate much flexibility in either side's opening position. it certainly hopes they will modify their

views on some key points. One of the easiest such points, perhaps, is the Sinai. Israel is prepared to let nearly all the area revert to Egypt. though it claims the right to maintain two military bases and several civilian settlements there. But even on this relatively simple matter. Sadat insists that he cannot sign a bilateral agreement with Jerusalem. He wants to link a Sinai accord with at least some progress (from the Arab viewpoint) on other fronts. By this he hopes to avoid charges that he is betraying the interests of other Arabs for the sake of a deal with Israel. Sadat thus has been trying to get Begin to accept a declaration of principles that at least sketches the framework of an ultimate peace settlement in Gaza and the West Bank. Their inability to agree on such a declaration was the main reason for the failure of last December's Sadat-Begin summit at Ismailia.

adat sees the declaration of principles as an essential step toward an eventual Israeli withdrawal from the occupied territories, because the declaration would, in effect, affirm Arab sovereignty over the lands. He said to the Knesset, "Our land does not yield itself to bargaining ... We insist on complete withdrawal from these

territories." Begin, who repeatedly professes his willingness to negotiate about anything, has proved very elusive about any acknowledgement of Arab sovereignty over the West Bank. The only "concession" Israel has granted came at the Leeds Castle meeting. Instead of merely being willing to negotiate "the nature of the future relations" after a five-year transition period. Dayan said there, Israel would be prepared to discuss "the question of sovereignty." This minute change of nuance satisfied neither the U.S. nor Egypt. Sadat had by then concluded that Begin had no intention of signing a peace agreement and was determined to keep the Arab lands as part of "a greater Israel."

Israel understandably does not want to give up territory that it feels it needs for security. But the U.S. has long argued that it should be possible to satisfy Israel's security requirements without a full-scale Israeli occupation of Arab territories. And Sadat, for one, told the Knesset: "We agree to any guarantees you accept." Egyptian officials have indicated that they would even be willing to permit some kind of Israeli military presence on the West Bank for a limited time (perhaps up to ten years), if it did not undermine the principle of Arab sovcreignty. Last week, moreover, U.S. officials let it be known that Washington might be willing to consider establishing bases and stationing U.S. troops as a safeguard in the area. Begin rejected the idea Said he: "We do not want any United States troops or United Nations troops. because we ourselves will protect our

own people. There are suspicions, however, that security is no longer Israel's sole reason for trying to hold on to the lands it conquered eleven years ago. The fiercely devout Begin has introduced a troubling religious factor into the argument by maintaining that events related in the Old Testament give Israel a historic claim to the West Bank. He even insists on calling the region by its Biblical names of Samaria and Judea. He declared to the Knesset: "We did not take strange land: we returned to our homeland. The tie between our nation and this land is

Linked closely with West Bank sovcreignty is the issue of the Palestinians' right to self-rule. Israel is adamantly opposed to an independent Palestinian state on the West Bank and in the Gaza Strip. and so it objects to unrestricted self-determination for residents of these areas. Israelis fear that a Palestinian state would be controlled by the Palestine Liberation Organization, a group that not only commits acts of terror but also is on record as calling for the destruction of Israel, Says Dayan: "Self-determination for the Palestinians means for us the destruction of the state of Israel in stages."

gypt and the U.S. may not be very far from the basic Israeli position. the Palestinians have "legitimate Washington and Cairo insist that rights"-something Jerusalem has yet to accept-but neither Sadat nor Carter is enthusiastic about creating an independent state that would be politically, militarily and economically unstable. When the two leaders met last January in Aswan. Carter merely stated that the Palestinians should "participate in the determination of their own future." Sadat later approved this notion, which falls far short of self-rule. An Israeli-Egyptian compromise on this issue is therefore possible.

This summit meeting may be the most trying test Carter has had of his ability as a negotiator and reconciler. Sitting on the porch of Aspen Lodge, overlooking the pool, he will try to dispel the suspicions and antagonisms that have built up between Sadat and Begin. Said one top Administration official: "It's not so mechanical as in a strategic negotiating ses-

Rival Peace Proposals

Definition of Peace

Egypt Normal diplomatic, commercial and cultural relations, with relatively free movement across borders

Israel Fundamentally identical to the **Territorial Changes**

Egypt Except for minor border modifications, Israel must give up all Arab lands conquered during the 1967 war-Sinai. the Gaza Strip, the Golan Heights, the West Bank and East Jerusalem

Israel It will give up some of these

How Long a Transition for the

West Bank and Gaza Strip Egypt Five years

Israel Five years.

Israel's Role During The Transition

Egypt The Israeli military government 'will be abolished at the outset of the transitional period" and Israel will start dismantling its military installations. Egypt is prepared to consider a joint

Israeli-Egyptian-Jordanian supervisory Israel Although the Israeli military would gradually be phased out, the "right and claim of sovereignty" would remain with Israel It would be responsible for "security and public order" and thus would continue to maintain some security presence. Supervisory authority would be given to a committee composed of Isracl. Jordan and representatives of the

area's Palestinian residents, but Israel Role of the West Bank and Gaza Palestinians During the

Transition

would retain a veto

Egypt They would elect representatives to an assembly which would provide for law and order and administer political. economic and social services. Israel They would have "administrative

autonomy" exercised through an elected "administrative council." It would govern the affairs only of the "Arab residents" in such fields as education, religion, transportation, commerce, health and social welfare. It would also organize a local police force and law courts, but presumably subject to Israeli

Israel's Role After The Transition

Israel To be negotiated in five years

Role of the Palestinians After The Transition

Egypt At this time "the Palestinian people will be able to determine their own future." A separate Palestinian state is not specifically advocated, however, nor is any role for the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Israel All discussion of the long-range role of the "Arab residents" of the area and their possible claim to sovereignty should be completely postponed until after the transition. The word "Palestinian" is avoided.

Fate of the Israeli

Settlements

Egypt The complete Israeli withdrawal "applies to the settlements established in the occupied territories."

Israel The settlements would remain and others could be built because Israelis will be entitled to acquire land and set-

Future of East Jerusalem

Egypt Israel will withdraw from East

Israel The city is to remain unified under Israeli control, but "members of all faiths" will be guaranteed "freedom of access to shrines holy to them."

Treatment of Palestinian Refugees

Egypt Once some kind of Palestinian entity is created, it would have the right to issue passports to Palestinians everywhere. There would be some regulation. however, of the pace at which the refugees would be allowed to return to the West Bank. But most of the refugees are expected to remain where they now

Israel Guidelines regulating the migration of "Arab refugees in reasonable numbers" to the West Bank and Gaza will be set by the unanimous decision of the Arab-Israeli administrative council

Guarantees of Israeli Security

Egypt Because of the "legitimate security concerns" of all parties, there will be "mutual security arrangements during and following the transitional period." Egypt and Jordan will guarantee that the authorities in the West Bank and Gaza respect these provisions.

Israel Because of its unwillingness to rely on the assurances of others, Israel insists that "security will be the responsibility of the Israeli authorities."

Nation



Discussing the summit over lunch. From left: Vance, Carter, Mondale and other top aides
"We want everybody to stay up there in the hills. We don't want any circus."

sion. A lot stems from human qualities and reactions. The introduction of ideas depends on intuitive insight."

Carter will need all the intuition he can muster to smooth over the sharp and often irritating personal differences of his two visitors. Sadd is an emotional and visionary leader who at time sounds so mystical that Israeliss sindely refer to him as sitting upon "his pharaonic throne: Perferring to deal in broad strokes and principles. Sadat quickly time of the Lernsitate a belief into a program. The Israeli Permier is no less visionary, but he is also a product of the Talmudic tradition. He almost seems to revel in analytical disputations about minutiae.

Not surprisingly, Begin and Sadat did not really hit is divel during their meetings in Jerusalem and Ismailia. They cercitally rited to be as friendly as possible, in Ismailia, for example, Sadat even pollbehind the wheel of a car and personally drove Begin around the city, pointing, our sights. But despite the efforts, the two have had great difficulty communicating. Their imsundestanding of each other's statemusudestanding of each other's staterated trops, and settlements in the Sinal has led to bitter recriminations.

Because of this, Carter plans to be present for all sessions between the two, although he certainly will not object if they want to meet privately. Said one U.S. diplomat: "They can be awfully anagonistic when they're alone together. They've talked without note takers and hisunderstanding later about what was said and who meant what. We hope we can avoid a repeat of this by channeling all direct contact through Carter." One

problem is that while Carter is fond of Sadat. he does not much like Begin, whom, he feels, has been less than candid.

Carter, of course, will not only have to moderate the personality differences between Begin and Sadat but he will also have to bring the two closer together on the major substantive questions. To pick the moment and choose the issue for his interventions in the discussion, he will need a masterly sense of timing and nuance, a quality that he has not yet definitively demonstrated. He may be helped by the powerful mystique of his office. Explained one Administration aide involved in the summit: "There is something unique about the position of the presidencv. and both the other guys know it." The President is not planning to put

any overall American proposal on the bargaining table because that would probably lead to cries of an "imposed peace". But if other efforts fail. he may issue a declaration describing U.S. "ideas" for a comprehensive peace He mush prefers, however, simply to make suggestions on crucial points and try to steer the talks toward a balanced outcome.

n the key issue of Arab sovereignty we Israel security, for example, he will try to nudge his visitors into Intaling Israel conceisons on the West Bank and Gara for Egoptian compromises on Simai and security for Israel. This could prompt creative talk about such concerns the Comproment of the Compro

sures might strengthen Israel's security. The Administration has become increasingly sympathetic to Israeli security needs and recognizes that some long-term residual Israeli presence in the occupied territories may be required. Carter will also press Begin for a much clearer idea of the status he envisions for the West Bank after the five-year transition period that both sides agree on.

The result of this bargaining, Carter hopes, will be a formula calling for the transfer from Israel to moderate Palestinians of authority over the West Bank and Gaza. While these Palestinians will enjoy some self-determination, they will not be able to turn their area into an independent state, at least not for a predetermined and rather lengthy period.

Carter will also be watching for openings that can lead to a separate Egyptian-Israeli peace Begin would welcome this he calls it a "permanent partial peace" —but Sadat has always balked, fearing a backlash from the other Arab states While U.S. officials doubt that the Egyptian can be coased from his position, one Administration staffer advised: "We'll have to see if Stadat's resolve state."

At times Carter may find that the two other leaders are willing to consider his suggestions even though they have previously rejected very similar ideas. Or so. at least, run the hopes of some Washington experts. Explains Joseph Sisco, President of American University and former Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs: "Each side likes to camouflage a concession, and it's easier to say yes to Carter than to a proposal from the other side. The concession then bears U.S. markings and not those of the enemy." If, in fact. Carter asks the Israelis to relent and accept the declaration of principles that Sadat has been demanding. there is a good chance that they will do so if the statement is given some new name like "framework for negotiations" or "set of guidelines." That way it will not seem as if Begin is giving in to a Sa-

dat demand. On the other hand, there may come moment at Camp David when Carter finds that his suggestions and proddings are not having any effect. At this point, the President may offer to involve the U.S. more directly in the Middle East if that will ease some of the anxieties afflicting Begin and Sadat. The U.S. could, for example, sign a defense treaty guaranteeing the existence of Israel. Or the U.S. could contribute troops, if Begin changes his mind, to a U.N. force that might be stationed in Sinai. Gaza and West Bank buffer zones. Another possibility would be to send U.S. civilians to man strategic monitoring stations in the West Bank, just as some 200 Americans now do in the Sinai. Finally, the U.S. might be willing to establish an air or naval base in Egypt or Israel. Not only would this dramatically symbolize the American commitment to the area's stability but it would also pro-



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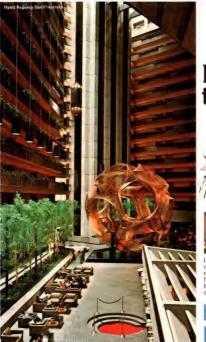
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vide the U.S. with an enhanced strategic reach at a time when the U.S.S.R. has been increasing its activity on the rim of the Middle East

Carter will offer direct U.S. guarantees only reluctantly-and, preferably at the end of the bargaining process, in order to conclude a deal. He is in no rush to dispatch G.I.s to patrol a truce, a step that has no certainty of congressional backing. Potential opposition on Capitol Hill, moreover, is not the only limitation on what Carter can propose at the summit. If he presses Begin too hard, he runs the political risk of alienating influential American Jews, Last October, for example, when the U.S. and U.S.S.R. issued a statement on the Middle East that displeased Israel, the White House was inundated with 7,268 angry telegrams and 827 phone calls in just four days. On the other hand. Carter also cannot ignore Sadat's primary protector. Saudi Arabia. Washington has carefully cultivated a close relationship with the Saudis, and they have supported U.S. interests by blocking sharp increases in the price of oil and supporting the international role of the dollar.

adat and Begin, of course, also negotiate under constraints. While the Israeli leader currently enjoys widespread popularity at home. his ability to make concessions seems limited by his narrow ideological outlook and his three decades of uncompromising rhetoric. As for Sadat, he can scarcely afford to dismiss Saudi Arabia's opposition to a separate Egyptian-Israeli peace. The Saudis, who fear that such an accord would isolate Egypt and weaken the force of moderation in the Arab world, provide Cairo with lavish handouts (roughly \$1

billion per year) But Sadat is also under pressure to show progress toward a settlement. Otherwise he will disappoint his people, who are weary of recurring wars and have enthusiastically supported his peace initiative. This is an especially bad time for him to risk a drop in popularity: after his country's students return to their campuses next month. leftist radicals and Islamic fanatics are expected to try to launch a campaign of public disorder

straints and the problems confronting them so difficult, is there much chance of Camp David succeeding? The answer to a large extent depends on the definition of success.

A great success, in the opinion of U.S. officials, would be for Begin and Sadat to agree on a set of principles outlining: 1) a settlement of the territorial issues of Sinai, Gaza and the West Bank and 2) satisfactory security arrangements for Isracl. Serious problems, of course, would still remain to be resolved. But having the set of principles agreed on would greatly aid Sadat in persuading Jordan's King Hussein and eventually Syria's President Assad to join the negotiating process. As much as U.S. experts would like to see Camp David achieve this kind of success. they feel that there is little chance of it

Similarly, there is only a slight chance. in the opinion of U.S. officials, of a catastrophic failure-a personal blowup, for example, with Sadat and Begin yelling at each other. Nearly as bad would be adamant Egyptian and Israeli refusals to consider any compromises: that could well lead to a rapid collapse of the talks and adjournment after only a day or two

The most likely outcome, in the view of these U.S. experts, would be substantial clarification of several key issues: 1) the degree of autonomy the residents of the West Bank and Gaza will have during the five-year transition period; 2) the rights of the West Bank Palestinians after the transition; 3) provisions for Israeli security forces inside the West Bank and Gaza; and 4) the next steps in the negotiations. This would be considered a satisfactory success. If the participants, however, accomplish no more than agreeing to continue peace talks at a later date. high-level Administration officials believe the summit will have been a disappoint-

ment. The Egyptians agree. A summit failure, of course, could create infinitely more serious problems. For one thing, a deadlock at Camp David would probably have a profound effect on Sadat. Most observers in Egypt think he would cancel the 1975 Sinai Disengagement Agreement. This could start a potentially disastrous chain of events. might mean, for example, that the U.N. peace-keeping force and the U.S. observation mission would have to pack up and leave. Israel would probably respond by moving its forces into the vacated areas and reoccupying the Sinai's strategic Mitla and Giddi passes The Israelis might even push as far as the Suez Canal. Hostilities, in some form, would be almost certain. If that led to another Arab

oil embargo, the result would be econom-Even if there is no new war and no new embargo, however, a major failure at Camp David would discredit moderation and encourage radicalism to spread in the Middle East. Moscow would have a new opportunity to increase its influ-

ic catastrophe in the West

ence in this vital region. Such grim predictions, according to some experts, are unwarranted Counsels Sisco: "I've seen too many last chances over the years. Failure at Camp David would bring bad fallout, but I don't think that it would necessarily mean war Both sides already have too high a stake in avoiding it."

Correct as this may be, it is undeniable that the situation in the Middle East will be much worse after a failed summit than before it. This is the great risk in convening the conclave without preparing for it in the meticulous manner of traditional diplomacy. The potential benefit, by contrast, is that Camp David could turn into a laboratory in which the Begin-Carter-Sadat chemistry really works, and the long-delayed movement toward a



The Presidency/Hugh Sidey

A Need for Some Privacy

n the first hours that President Carter was back at his White House desk from his Western retreat, he was briefed on the legislative tangles his natural gas bill had encountered. At least two or three times, a faraway look came into his eves and he chuckled. "I wish that I was back on the Salmon River

Indeed, his rafting adventure down the Salmon was perhaps the farthest withdrawal from the presidency, both physically and emotionally, that has been managed by any recent Chief Executive. It is true that Secret Service agents with their guns and radios were near by in other rafts. But their security paraphernalia were covered with outdoor garb, and even television cameras and reporters were banished from the immediate scene. For a few hours at a time then, the President heard only the rush of clear water, the muffled voices of family and friends, and the quiet language of trees and animals in a wilderness. Said Hamilton Jordan: "A man like President Carter, who has grown up close

to the soil, gets a special peace of mind from being out of doors." Then came word that the natural gas compromise was in trouble and Car-



Rosalynn's snapshot of fisherman

ter had better come home two days early. There is a certain sadness in this. A President ought to be able to remove himself from public contact for two weeks, particularly to get away from Washington, which is just terrible in August and September. ("I consider it as a trying experiment for a person from the mountains to pass the two bilious months on the tide-water." wrote a new President, Thomas Jefferson, in 1801. "I have not done it these 40 years, and nothing should induce me to do it.") But today's politicians who want to sneak off now and then for some solitude also want the public and the press to be on hand for moments of pro-

grammed casualness. The two purposes collide Yet one wonders if all this high drama-the proclaimed need for instant communication to the world, the imperative of being on the bridge of the ship of state

is really that necessary. Carter, like other Presidents, both loves it and at times grows weary of it. He still frustrates his staff a little by adding appointments to his schedules even while trying to find additional moments of solitude. His early morning starts in the Oval Office (6:30 a.m. these days) are as much for the quiet of the hour as for extra time. "I don't have to get here that early, he told a friend. "I like to get up and come over here to be by myself." The special joy of Camp David is that in a little corner of the patio of Aspen Lodge the rest of the world can be held off for a few hours. Servants do not intrude. Security men are at a distance because the camp's access is tightly guarded.

The amount of White House intrigue and energy it takes to preserve even these moments is increasing. Nobody can even tabulate the requests from politicians, legislators, friends and special interests. There are 1,620 accredited White House correspondents, photographers and technicians constantly battering the doors. While the First Family has almost total privacy on the second floor of the mansion, once Carter goes out on the Truman balcony, tourists train their binoculars on him from in front of the south lawn. On these heavy tourist days at the White House (1.5 million visitors a year now), the corridors are so jammed that Rosalynn Carter, to get to her East Wing office undetected, must either walk outside on the drive or go to the basement and make her way through the mechanical rooms and up the back stairs.

There may be no satisfactory answer on a President's privacy. But at least a few people are beginning to wonder if we would not all be better off if there were some way to have the Federal Government pause, particularly in times like these when there is no great national upheaval

Jefferson might have found a way. In that same 1801 letter in which he answered critics about his absences from Washington, he noted that George Washington had set the example by taking August and September off. "Grumble who will," he said, "I will never pass those two months on tide-water."

The Only **Abomination** In Town

That's the endless gas battle

never thought," said Senator Russell Long, in an appropriate tone of disbelief, "the conferees could take a House bill favored by the consumers, and a Senate bill favored by the producers, and work out a fiasco opposed by both. But they have clearly succeeded in doing so."

The object of Long's contempt and ridicule was the celebrated "compromise" on deregulation of natural gas, which emerged from a Senate-House committee three weeks ago and seemed to herald the passage of Carter's long-stalled energy bill. That, in turn, seemed to permit Carter to take off for a vacation in the Rockies. But the compromise, which would increase the price of most natural gas by 15% immediately and then continue raising prices each year until controls end in 1985, has many enemies. Consumer groups oppose the price increases as excessive, while the gas industry wants immediate deregulation to stimulate new production. Indeed, the compromise had scarcely been issued before it was denounced by a collection of 18 Senators ranging from the liberal Ted Kennedy of Massachusetts to the conservative John Tower of Texas. Said Ohio's Howard Metzenbaum, a leader in the fight against gas deregulation: "It's really an amazing coalition we have put together."

The prospect of such a major Admin-istration program going to its doom prompted Carter to cut short his vacation by two days and hurry back to the White House for some intense lobbying. He summoned a group of eleven Governors and warned them that the energy package must pass. "The entire world," he said, "is looking at our Government to see whether we have the national will to deal with this difficult challenge. If this legislation is not enacted, it will have a devastating effect on our national image. the value of the dollar, our balance of trade and inflation." The Governors were impressed Said Julian Carroll of Kentucky, new chairman of the Governors' conference: "It would be catastrophic if this energy bill did not pass

That same afternoon. Carter called a conclave of 125 business leaders from around the nation, gave them a similar warning, and asked them to lobby Congress. The businessmen generally supported him but without glowing enthusiasm. Said R.P. Simmons of Allegheny Ludlum Steel: "The bill may be an abomination, but it's the only abomination in town.

The key battle now lies in the Senate. which is expected to take up the bill late



this week. Here, powerful opposition forces include Senator Long of gas-producing Louisiana, who argues that the Administration plan would "tie up producers and investors in a morass of endless paperwork, hearings, litigation and bureau-

cratic red tane

Apart from the merits of the issue, a number of Senators were irritated by the Administration's tactics in getting the compromise approved. Specifically, Senator James McClure, an Idaho Republican, signed the conference report only after Energy Secretary James Schlesinger promised him that the Administration would support a \$1.5 billion appropriation for the development of a fast breeder reactor on which most of the research would be done in Idaho. That deal angered Tennessee Senators Howard Baker and James Sasser, who support the Clinch River breeder reactor in their state-a project Carter has opposed. Oregon's Mark Hatfield and Arkansas' Dale Bumpers, who oppose any breeder reactor at all, were also soured by the arrangement with Mc-Clure. Schlesinger, however, dismissed Senate criticisms of the bill as "twaddle" and predicted that the Administration would get the support of enough of some 30 undecided Senators to pass it

But the gas bill is not the President's only concern on Capitol Hill as Congress gets back from its Labor Day recess. The House this week will vote on whether to override his veto of the military authorization bill. His civil service reform legislation also faces House floor action. By most counts. Carter should win both tests, but he cannot take that for granted. Ironically, he is also supporting a bill that would require court approval of any wiretapping done for national security reasons, but it is under heavy fire from conservatives, who feel that the Executive Branch should be free to wiretap in such cases without asking a judge for

In the Senate, the Finance Committee will begin this week to mark up its version of the House-passed tax bill. Once

again Carter has to deal with opposition from Committee Chairman Long, who is expected to push for a larger tax cut than the \$16.3 billion approved by the House and may try to reduce the maximum 35% capital gains tax rate in the bill to 21%. The President has warned that if the changes are too drastic, or too much in favor of the rich, he will react with the ultimate weapon at his command: a veto

Strike Off

Postmen stay at work-for now

Just eight hours before a threatened na-tionwide postal strike was to begin last week, neither side showed any sign of budging Postmaster General William F. Bolger adamantly refused to go back to the bargaining table. Three postal unions were just as insistent on reopening negotiations after their members had voted to reject a contract calling for a 19.5% pay increase over three years.

Then U.S. Mediation Director Wayne Horvitz came to the rescue with a formula acceptable to both sides. Talks would resume for 15 days under a new mediator, James J. Healy, professor of industrial relations at the Harvard Business School. But this concession to the unions would be balanced by one for the Postal Service: if agreement was not reached within that time, Healy could impose an arbitrated settlement. Explained Horvitz with studied ambiguity: "It will be a form of a negotiated-mediated settlement

The plan gave everyone a badly needed respite until the new deadline Sept. 16. "Horvitz did a fantastic job." exulted a White House aide. Happiest of all were the two postal union leaders who had strict instructions from their members to call a strike-even though postal strikes are illegal-if the Postal Service did not resume talks. Said J. Joseph Vacca, president of the National Association of Letter Carriers: "I can

breathe again for the first time in a week."

Fifteen days may or may not be enough time to resolve the tangled issues. Desperately trying to control inflation, the Carter Administration cannot afford to enlarge the average 6.5%-a-year pay boost; doing so would make it that much harder to restrain subsequent labor demands. Beyond that, the Postal Service, which is running a \$700 million annual deficit, is threatened by growing competition from private carriers. If it has to raise the price of stamps, it will lose still more customers. Noted a participant in the talks: "The Postal Service did not need any importuning from the White House to stand firm on the wage package

Postal workers, on the other hand, argue that the proffered increase lags behind the rate of inflation, which is expected to be about 8% this year. Moreover, they contend that their productivity has risen 7.2% this year. What this argument ignores is that postal workers already average close to \$16,000 a year, which is 50% more than the mean for all U.S. nonfarm workers.

The Postal Service wants to increase productivity further by eliminating more workers. As part of the agreement to resume bargaining, Bolger insisted on reopening discussion of the no-layoff clause in the contract. Facing tough re-election battles this fall, Vacca and Emmet Andrews, president of the American Postal Workers Union, cannot easily agree to weakening the provision. But as one union leader admits. "it's a whole new game."

Much depends on the skill of Mediator Healy, 62, who has been settling labor disputes, especially in the railroad and maritime industries, since 1945. "He is one of the two or three best in the country for this kind of work," says Horvitz Under the unusual bargaining agreement. Healy has considerable room for maneuver. Both sides will have to be wary of rejecting proposals for fear that the final binding arbitration might be worse.



Mediator Horvitz announcing new talks Resisting a rise in the price of stamps

Nation

Biggest Scandal

New revelations at the GSA

I is eyes are baggy from lack of sleepand his speech has quickened and beome more sally. Last week, after 100 hectic days as special counsel for the Government Services Administration, former Federal Procedure Vincent Ald to declared playee theft and kickbacks from private contractors he has begun to uncover could well turn out to be "the biggest money sandal in the history of the Federal

Under Alto's prodding, the investigation of the GSA, which employs 35,000 and spends \$5 billion annually as the renter, builder and purchasing agent for the Federal Government, has spread to grand juries and U.S. Attorneys throughout the country. Investigators in Fort Worth. Dallas and El Paso documented \$100,000 worth of fraudulent GSA overpayments after just two weeks of auditing last month. In Bayonne, N.J., investigators have discovered a construction contract that was first awarded to an extremely low bidder for just over \$1 million and then was upped substantially in a suspicious change of project plans. In Chicago, a ring of thieves looted the GSA of furniture and office equipment. In New Orleans, the investigation centers on a scheme of multiple payments for building-repair and maintenance work never performed, a rip-off similar to one that has been uncovered in Denver. In Honolulu, \$185,000 worth of inventory is missing from a GSA self-service store.

Mush of the corruption has emerged in G&As Region 3, which includes the District of Columbia, Maryland, Pennsylvan, Vigina, West Viginia and Delaware man, Viginia, West Viginia and Delaware purchasing. Last week G&A administrator Jay Selomon announced that 50 indictments are expected in a matter of weeks, most of them, involving fraud in the repair and maintenance of fedoral building dictiments are expected nationally distinctional and the pair and maintenance of fedoral building dictiments are expected nationally distinctional and expected nationally distinctional are expected nationally distinctional and expected nationally distinctional are expected nationally distinctional and expected nationally distinctional are expected nationally distinctional are expected nationally distinctional are expected national and the expected national area.

Aside from outright illegality, the GSA. long a haven for lackluster patronage employees, suffers from inefficiency and careless shopping habits. Notes one Government insider: "The GSA operates on a service concept-if you don't like your wooden desk, they'll get you a marble one. Who cares? Nobody has to pay. The Washington Post revealed that the GSA was paying \$56.50 for a General Electric cassette tape recorder that was on sale to the public for \$46.90 at a Washington discount retailer. The GSA also paid \$20.70 for a Texas Instruments pocket calculator that was priced at \$14.90 at a discount store

Bureaucracy, too, has caused problems. Recalls Walter Kallaur, 33, a Harvard-educated financial whiz who served as the GSA's Assistant Administrator before Sclomon named him last month as the new chief of Region 3: "A directive went out that federal buildings should be located in downtown areas as part of the Administration's urban policy. We actually had to stop a plan to move a boatropair shop from the waterfront to the downtown area and have the boats carticle to the new location."

In a move to encourage internal honesty. Administrator Solomon last week

publicly reinstated four whistle-blowing employees who had been dismissed or demoted for attempting to publicize GSA wrongdoing. Solomon also is adding 75 auditors and 45 investigators to the GSA payroll. Says Florida Senator Lawton Chiles: "If someone had been reading the internal reports, they would have known what was going on." Chile's Senate subcommittee on federal spending practices has scheduled hearings into the GSA mess for later this month.





Maria Pitchford and Hawthorne's Hester Prynne; bearing the shame and humiliation

The Scarlet A

"I felt like dying"

It looked like a morality play, not a criminal trail. The sobbing 22-year-old defendant resembled Nathaniel Hawhorne's Hester Prynne, who, as Defense Attorney Flora Susart reminded the jury. That to sear the letter A and bear the ever, took place last week in Bowling Green. Ky, and the A stood not for adultery but for abortion. Under an obscure state statute that allows only liensed physicians to perform abortions after the first itrinester, Maria Pitchford was prosecuted during the 24th week of pregnancy. The penalty-ten to 20 years in jail.

It was the first trial that anyone could remember in which a woman had been prosecuted for self-abortion. And the case was symptomatic of the confusion that has used to the confusion that has that have been enacted by states and localities in the past few years. Kentucky law is particularly tricky: the state prints abortions to be performed during the particular tricky in the past of the

Pitchford's story is sad and scarcely unfamiliar. She and her boyfriend, Dwight Mundy, 26, both students at Western Kentucky University in Bowling Green, were taking about getting married. But Pitchford was afraid to tell Mundys hew san gegnant. When she did Mundys hew san gegnant, withen she did a clinic that would perform an about of the students of the s

Back in Bowling Green, she developed a 101° fever and had to enter a hospital. After her doctor gave her a labor-inducing drug, Pitchford delivered a stillborn fetus—and the knitting needle. The nurse called the coroner, the coroner called the police, and the police called the commonwealth attorney. Morris Lowe.

Lowe felt dutybound to bring charges, even though the 1974 statute mandating care by physicians had been passed primarily to protect women from quacks. Obstetrician Nicholas Kafoglis, who served as a state representative when the general assembly passed the law, testified at Pitchford's trial. "I think this was no crime; it was very poor judement."

The jury of eight men and four women agreed. On the first ballot, it voted acquittal by reason of insanity. Even the prosecutor seemed relieved.

Straight talk about death.

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Americana

The War Is Over

In Chicago's Grant Park last week, a decade after the riots at the 1968 Democratic Convention, a group of latter-day Yippies shouted the old battle cry: "The whole world is watching!" But hardly anyone was. Then the Yippies went marching through the streets, and the friendly police even provided two motorcyclists to clear the way. They sat in a busy intersection, chanting, "The streets belong to the people!" But when a few cops finally told them to move on, they meekly complied. They smoked pot and slept in the park, but their main complaint to the bored police was. "How come we're not getting busted?"

A crowd of up to 50,000 had been forecast for the Tenth Annual Festival of Life: only some 150 came. "Who was here in 1968?" one speaker asked. About four



hands went up. Complained Waitress IAnet Dezutter, I6, who had carried a VOTE-PIC 1v: 68 banner in the good old days. If felt like a grandmother among them. Times have changed. The war is over," Activist Dave Dellinger made a short speech. Who's Dave Dellinger?" some masked. After his speech. Dellinger reone asked. After his speech Dellinger reunancement of the property of the property of the protain and choose party for tenth anniversary survivors.

When Rumor Speaks

Open your ears, for which of you will stop The vem of hearing when loud Rumor speaks?

-Shakespeare. Henry IV Part 2

Somebody told somebody that Mabel Sheehan. 72. who lives alone with her sheep dog in a working-class district of Philadelphia. had bought a car for a friend. Somebody else heard that she had paid for several trips to Puerto Rico for other friends. None of this was true, po-



lice said later, but people in the neighborhood began estimating how much money she might have stashed away in her modest row house. Someone guessed \$35,000. Someone guessed more. There was even talk of a hoard of \$45 million. None of this was true either-her only income is her monthly \$247 Social Security check, and her only saving consists of a prepaid burial-but when the rumors started spreading last week, a crowd of 300 curiosity seekers gathered in front of her house. So did 100 police, on horses and in riot gear, assigned to protect the house from vandalism. Said one skeptical vouth: "If there is no money in there, why are all these police guarding the house? By this time, Sheehan had fled to a convent for safety. It took police a full day of persuasion, plus 19 arrests, to convince the crowd that the whole situation was much ado about nothing.

Snowed

Where are the snowplows of vesteryear? Back in 1956, the Nebraska town of Sidney (pop. 6,300) spent \$50 to buy a used Civil Defense truck (1936 vintage). and put a plowing blade on it to clear the town airport of snow. Last fall, when City Manager Merle Strouse decided that the old plow had reached "the last of its days. he investigated new snowplows and found that they cost \$25,000, more than twice the \$9.800 that the town wanted to pay. He asked the Federal Aviation Administration to help out. The I AA decided that the town really needed a bigger snowplow -for \$83,000. In addition, the agency decreed, in order to have a new snowplow there must be an approved airport layout

Dynamite Mixup

"A breakdown in communications" is what officials like to call such situations. Idjocy is perhaps more accurate.

St Louis airport Police Officers John Clouse and Ed Philippe set out one day last week to train and test two of the dogs that the airport uses to help provide security against hijackers and terrorists. Two sticks of dynamite without detonators would be placed in a car and the dogs would be turned loose to find them. The police chose a passenger car at random in the airport's parking lot, hid the dynamite under the bumper, and after warning parking-lot personnel, took the dogs to another part of the airport to begin the search. While the dogs were searching. one of the parking attendants, who did not hear about the training run, returned the car to its owners-an unsuspecting elderly couple, who promptly drove off

The dynamite is not dangerous, police insisted, but they alerted patrols on highways around \$1. Louis to search for the potentially explosive ear. They made more than 200 phone calls to those who few into the airport that night, but all in vain. Until the elderly couple discovered their plight while watching television, Canine Commander Lieut. John Reeg had only the traditional explanation, the one

sout communication

plan, costing \$25,000, and a snowplow building costing \$106,000.

The city balked. It did not really mind the federal largesse, but it minded the fast that the federals wanted the town to pay 10%, which by now would amount to \$21,000, almost as much as the original new snowplow that had seemed too expensive. So the town asked If it could simply seraps the construction of the snow-snow that the pay of the snow shown to be sometime to the snow and the snow a construction project, it did not qualify for most FAA grants.

Sidney officials have now issued an ultimatum: they will contribute \$9,800 and no more. The federal authorities are considering their answer. In the meantime, that 1936 truck may not have seen its last days after all



TIME SEPTEMBER 11 1978

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World

NICARAGUA

A Battle Ends, a War Begins

Somoza subdues a city, but the dictator's days may be numbered

or five fearful and defiant days, the city of Matagalpa had stood proud: a rebellious stronghold against the mechanized might of Nicaragua's National Guard and its detested dictator. Anastasio Somoza. The sudden and apparently spontaneous uprising by the townspeople did not succeed in bringing down the regime. But the fact that it had occurred at all was symptomatic of the troubles facing Somoza's government. Following on the audacious capture the

The National Guard's conquest of without warning, it launched a three-hour Matagalpa climaxed the second week of a drive by opponents of the regime to force the resignation of Somoza, 52, whose family has ruled Nicaragua since 1933. Somoza's monopoly of much of the country's industry and business and the National Guard's brutalization of the rural population have served to unite the opposition, which now ranges from the extreme left to extreme right. After the Sandinista assault on the palace, the week before of Managua's National Pal- Broad Opposition Front, a coalition of po-

aerial attack, concentrating on the poor barrios in the hills around the city. Visiting Matagalpa shortly after the attack. TIME Mexico City Bureau Chief Bernard Diederich found the hospitals filled with wounded. At least 17 people were dead. Many residents had fled the city, but those who remained were defiant. "We know they are going to bomb us again," said an elderly woman. "It shows what a barbaric regime we are living under.

Reported Diederich: "Piles of lettuce and carrots lay rotting alongside empty stalls of the central market on Morazán Park. Just a few people ventured along the streets, holding white flags. Others stood in their doorways, moving back into their adobe-walled homes and shops when a rifle cracked close by. 'That's the National Guard, said a bare-chested man hearing a shot. 'They have the big-sounding guns.

'At a street corner, three masked youths demanded identification. Armed with small revolvers, they stressed that this is the people's fight. While they are sympathetic to the Sandinistas, they said that few of them were actually members of the rebel organization. 'We all want Somoza to go,' added a youth, echoing a sentiment heard over and over in the town

here was a burst of gunfire. then a Guard patrol, walkietalkies crackling, passed by The patrol had just come from the little five-room Hotel Soza. where they had burst in and raked the reception room with machine-gun fire. Four people, including the hotel owner's wife and a maid, were killed. Though none of them had been armed, the Guard later claimed the four were extremistas. To justify their killings, the Guard mounted a pathetic Exhibit A, consisting of Sandinista poems, a box of nails and Gerber babyfood jars (often used to make bombs), and several shotgun shells. Witnesses said the patrol had shot up the hotel because no one responded to their knocking when they sought refuge from sniper fire. From his bunker in Managua, Somo-

za defended the Guard's actions in Matagalpa. The general, a graduate of West Point who speaks English fluently, compared the rebels to "Bronx street games -just juvenile delinquents." While admitting that the general strike had grown worse, he insisted he would not resign before his term ends in 1981. To do otherwise, he said, would "betray the aspi-



Nicaraguan National Guard moves into the city of Matagalpa to rout young rebels Failing a free election, it could be only one in a chain of bloody rebellions.

ace, after which members of the leftist Sandinista National Liberation Front won the release of 59 political prisoners and received safe passage to Panama, the Matagalpa rebellion raised the real likelihood that the days of the Somoza dynasty may be numbered.

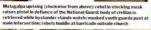
The rebellion ended almost as suddenly as it began. In the face of a blazing onslaught by National Guardsmen armed with submachine guns and backed up by armored cars, the youthful rebels took off their masks, hid their arms and abandoned their resistance. But not before the government forces had strafed and bombed the city and gunned down the innocent along with the insurgents. The toll: 30 dead, at least 200 wounded

litical and business groups, called a general strike to last until Somoza resigned.

In Matagalpa (pop. 61,000) a thriving coffee- and cattle-farming center in the mountains 80 miles north of Managua, youths immediately covered some of the streets with broken glass to ensure compliance with the strike. The young rebels, mostly teen-agers, then went around accumulating-by force, in some cases-small arms, rifles and shotguns from residents of the city. By Sunday morning, Aug. 27. los muchachos (the boys) had enough firepower to start what they described as the "people's war against the Somoza regime

The National Guard quickly moved in reinforcements. On Tuesday afternoon.











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World



Mourners with body of a slain Sandinista
"This time the fight is definite."

rations of the people of Nicaragua to live

Sommarks refusal to step down presents a dilemma for American policymakers The U.S. has long supported the dynasty as a stronghold of anti-Communism: Sommar often paraded around central Americans if the were a U.S. production of the provided for the provided provided provided that image, but it does not want to see a power vacuum that could be filled by a pro-Castro regime. The U.S. has, however, taken soundings of Nicaragua's neighbors. Said an Administration officer regions of the provided p

usinessmen, intellectuals and churchmen are now united in their conviction that the longer the present situation continues, the greater the danger of a coup from either the left or the extreme right. Says Adolfo Calero. a prominent conservative politician: "The conservatives want it known that in Nicaragua there are democratic forces that represent the great majority of the people who have placed themselves in civil opposition to this government." Adds Alfonso Robelo Callejas, a wealthy industrialist: "We feel more than ever the urgency to get rid of Somoza and the government because his presence provokes such [terrorist] actions."

No one person stands out as a pocential leader—but then Nicaraguans have the long had their leaders foisted upon them. The only answer, many peoment of the usual ballot-stuffing kind in which votes are bought by handing out five ciridohas (about 70s) and a bottle of guarao (cheap rum) to the poor and illiterate. Failing that, they fear that Mainone in a chian of bloody rebellons. IRAN

The Shah Mollifies the Mullahs

His new Premier cools tempers by cutting back on modernization

f there was something faintly incongru-ous about Chinese Chairman Hua Kuofeng's state visit to the imperial court of Iran last week, neither the guest nor his host. Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi. seemed to notice it. Hua did ask, in advance, that he be driven into town from the airport in an automobile instead of the horse-drawn golden carriage in which the Shah normally transports his most honored guests. But otherwise the visit passed uneventfully, with talks about cultural exchanges and expanded trade. Though the subject was not announced, the two leaders undoubtedly discussed something else that concerns them both: the Soviet presence on Iran's borders. Western observers noted that Hua was accompanied to Tehran by several ranking Chinese military officials who had not been with him on his

stopovers in Europe The truth was that the Chinese Chairman's visit came at a notably awkward time for his Iranian hosts. For months the country had been rocked by religious rioting, culminating with the burning of an Abadan moviehouse last month in which 377 people were killed. Last week violence continued: Muslim youths battled police in 15 cities. leaving eleven persons dead. The trouble was fomented by the leaders of Iran's 32 million Shi'ite Muslims, who have grown increasingly restive as the Shah has pursued a rigorous modernization campaign for his ancient country. The motive power of the mullahs (religious leaders) is Islamic puritanism, but in their discontent they have been encouraged by both the Soviet Union and George Habash's radical Popular

Front for the Liberation of Palestine For the past year Permier Jamshid Amuzegar had made a valiant effort to restore the country's economy. He out in-flation from 21° is 0°%; cracked down on which we had been succeeded to the country of the coun

Sharif-Emami proceeded to do just that Within 48 hours his government declared that the Shah's recently restored imperial calendar would be scrapped and replaced by the old Islamic calendar that the Muslim religious leaders had been demanding. *The government further announced that the country's eight big gambling casinos, including the four owned.

*The imperial calendar dates from the founding of the Iranian monarchy by Cyrus the Great in \$59 B.C. the Islamic from the Prophet Mohammed's Hegira from Mecca to Medina in A.D. 622. by the Shahi's charitable Pahlavi Foundation, would be shall down The post of Minister of State for Women's Affairs was abolished to appease the mullals, who claimed that liberalization policies in women's rights were undermining the sancity of the Islamic household Half'a down religious leaders who had been cleaned, and press caproning nature released, and press caproning nature for the first time in 15 years.

The new program virtually amounted to social retrogression, stalemating the Shah's dream of turning tran into a modern industrial state. But he was convinced that to do otherwise would only invite more rioting. Revolution could follow, bringing an end to his dynasty, and, no doubt, fresh opportunities for the Soviets.

he Shah's new program seemed to satisfy some religious leaders "We have no intention of implementing the traditional Islamic criminal codes such as cutting off thieves' hands or stoning adulterers to death," said one moderate leader. Avatullah Sharietmadari "We don't want to turn Iran into another Saudi Arabia or another Libya. But we shall demand strict adherence to the Islamic precepts of our country's constitution." Many members of the Western-educated clite were predictably appalled at the latest turn of events. "The Shah's concessions will only make the opposition demand more. complained one Iranian businessman. "Mark my words: we are headed for civil war. Fortunately it was much too early to tell how the Shi'ite Muslim majority would react to the Shah's about-face.



The Shah and Premier Jaafar Sharif-Emami Down with the casinos and women's rights.

World

LATIN AMERICA

Brazil's Wasted Generation

In spite of a boom, 16 million children are hopelessly deprived

Since 1969. Brazil has achieved one of the world's most spectacular rates of American continent. Amid all the deeconomic growth, impressive industrialization and a heady standard of living for its thriving middle class. In the great booming cities. flashy cars carry hordes of executives from comfortable apartment houses to offices in downtown skyscrapers. The white sands of Ipanema and Conacabana beaches teem with people enjoying the good life. What mars this idyllic picture is a social scandal more massive

lights of Brazil live more than 2 million children who have been abandoned by their destitute parents and another 14 million who live in such poverty that abandonment almost seems preferable. These 16 million people-one-third of Brazil's youth-are growing up in circumstances so deprived that they are unlikely ever to play a useful role in modern society.

he outcasts among them have been Tealled "nobody's children." and they range from infants to teen-agers. They have been turned out into the streets of every major city in the land. In Rio de Janeiro alone, more than 100 children under three years old are abandoned each month. As the kids themselves say, they join the struggle"-a term aptly describing their attempts to survive. In Rio, Recife and São Paulo they can be found-or more precisely stumbled upon-in alleys and on avenues and beaches. They rove in gypsy bands, sleep in construction pipes, in rat-infested cellars of abandoned buildings or on street corners in miserable heaps. Their beds are torn newspapers, their clothing mere scraps of cloth. Their days are spent in hustling, prostitution and petty crime. They prey upon each other as well as passersby. Even the police have been accused of organizing waifs into thieving bands and then col-

lecting the better part of the loot The children who remain with their parents are similarly corrupted. Mothers and even grandmothers have forced their pubescent offspring into prostitution. Not

had been beaten and was infected with venereal disease. In another notorious case, a gym teacher interrupted a 14-year-old's attempt to rape a woman in her own office. Fleeing, the youth turned, drew a pistol and fired upon the man and killed him. Questioned by police, the boy boasted that he was planning to murder his mother. who had tried to drown him in a river when he was an infant

Children who fall into the hands of the authorities are not necessarily any better off than the wandering urchins. One 13-year-old boy who spent six months in an Espirito Santo detention center told reporters: "They beat me on the back and the throat with boards and pieces of rubber with nails in it. Sometimes at night, four or five guards would come and rape us. They raped the little girls too. We screamed but it did no good." Complaints to child welfare officials went unheeded. The director of the children's home was accused of beating his wards and supplying some of them to homosexuals. In a Manaus São detention home, eight hapless girls vainly attempted collective suicide by swallowing large doses of poisonous detergents and tranquilizers. In Rio. a 15-year-old boy, arrested for a series of thefts, told police: "I hate rich people, especially the children." Abandoned at seven, he had spent the following years shuttling between orphanages and detention homes. Yet another youngster recently was brought before a Rio magistrate



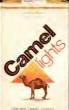


Rio de Janeiro's scandal: wasting away on a chic Copacabana beach; in anguish on a downtown street; sharing a cell with adults After joining the struggle, the outcasts will grow up uneducated, unskilled and impervious to any civilizing process

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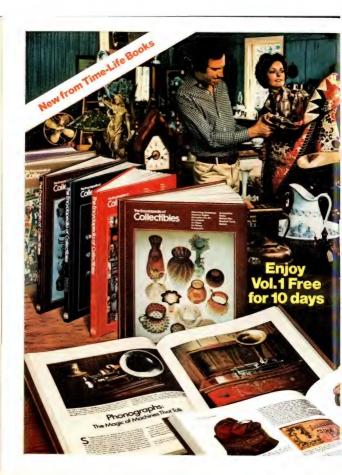
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tos for getting your money's worth at flea markets, auctions, yard sales, antique shows Carry it easily in your pocket for quick reference.

World

and explained his crimes in a curious but oddly touching fashion: "What do you expect from me? I never even had a single birthday cake!"

So serious is the hemorrhaging of Brazil's wasted generation that nothing but an all-out emergency program could possibly stanch it. As it is, the government spends only \$38 million a year on children's services-and even that is poorly distributed. Only 11.8% of all Brazil's cities and towns receive any aid at all for needy children. There is only one government or private-care agency for every 10.000 needy or abandoned children Only 10% of these institutions are located in the poverty-stricken northeast. where nearly one-half of the country's deprived young are to be found. Well-intentioned attempts by agencies and individuals to find adoptive parents are hampered by the fact that few eligible grownups want to take in dark-skinned children; they prefer the relatively few

who are blond and blue-eved Ironically, the scandal is one consequence of Brazil's economic advance. For more than a decade, millions of peasant families have fled the countryside in search of factory jobs in the cities. For most, the effort has been futile. Lacking skills and education, they have settled for poverty-level employment at best-and in all too many instances, no job at all. By working ten hours a day, six days a week an ambitious woman might earn about \$75 per month, scarcely enough to survive in a wooden and tin-can hovel, let alone support her children. At the same time, the peasants contribute endlessly to a stunningly high birth rate (37.1 per thousand). Thousands of parents are forced to cast their offspring out like rubbish.

W hat is to become of these outcasts? 110 million population is 19 years of age or younger. Some experts predict that within 20 years or so. Brazil will be burdened with millions of adults so undernourished, unskilled and uneducated that they will be impervious to any kind of civilizing process. Experts report that the signs of this prophecy are already unmistakable. With nothing to look forward to. the children indulge in delusions of a glorious future. Says a psychologist: have illiterate seven-year-olds who say they are going to be doctors." At a São Paulo orphanage, the IQ of the youngsters ranges between 50 and 70; in the U.S., people with such scores are classified as mentally retarded. Says Irna Marilia Kaden, director of Rio's child welfare agency: "A person with psychological disorders and mental impairment, a sick person-a sick, fragile population-cannot act as an agent of development. And what's worse, he is a dead weight to be sustained by those who are healthy." For a nation whose population is expected to increase to I billion in less than a century. that weight may be too heavy to bear CENTA

Mourning the Fallen Mzee

And a eulogist sounds a warning about wolves

It was a fitting flueral for a man who had led his country to independence. While thousands of rural Kenyans flanked the highway, craning for one last look at their fallen President, a flutble fluid fluid

past. The U.S. delegation, headed by Supreme Court Justice Thurgood Marshall, who had helped to draft Kenya's constitution, included Ambassador to the United Nations Andrew Young, Coretta Scott King and President Carter's son Jeff.

The body was installed in a glasswalled massiceleum supported by four stone towers, topped by eternal flames. The interdenominational service, conducted in both English and Swahili, was simple and dignified. Some ambitious government ministers in the audience may have squirmed as the Very Rev. Charles M. Kareri, a fettired Presbyterian minister, admonsthed Kenyans to "reminister, admonsthed Kenyans to "re-





Acting President Daniel Mol; soldiers leading ceremonial cortege

The footstens of thousands of feet and the muted strains of a brass h

from the Kenya Rifles, the cortege moved at a stately pace down Kenyatta Avenue toward Parliament grounds. Thousands of wananehi (Swahili for "common folk" lined the street, trying to glimpse the passing coffin, which was bedecked with Kenyatta's military cap, his sword and his Kikuyu beaded belt. The mourners were eerity silent, as though numbed

by grief. The only sounds were the tramp-

ing of feet and the muted strains of an

Drawn by 72 soldiers in red tunies

army brass band.

Awaiting the procession at the Parland of the Park was the procession of the Park 20 autions, among them Britain's Prince Charles. Also present were Tanzania's Julius Nyeree and Uganda's Idi Amin,' with whom Kenyatta had quarreled in the 'At the service. Charles pointedly turned his back when the Ugandan detated truel of greee him. member how \$1 Paul also warned his people, saying 1 know that after my deposed the people of the people of the people of the you and will not spure the flock. And from among your own selves men will rise speaking perverse things to draw away disciples after them. "Kareri beseched Kenyans to "watch against the fierce wolves who will want to come in and will not sparre Kenyan or the good deeds and legacy that the late Mzee Ithe Old Marn has left to us."

So far. potential rivals for Kenyatta's power seem to be heeding Kareri's words. Acting President Daniel Arap Moi seemed to be picking up support from many of Kenyas' most powerful politicians. If Moi succeeds Kenyatta, there is little chance that Kenya will deviate from the pro-Western policies laid down by Mzee.





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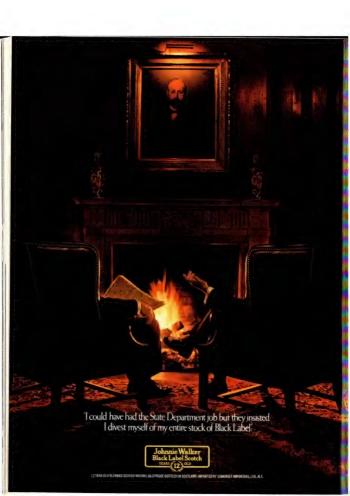
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Law

Scaring Off Witnesses

Testifying can be time consuming, costly-and risky

ast December a man wearing a ski mask and carrying a shotgun broke into Richard Morean's San Francisco Bay-area home. Morgan, a burly Teamster. managed to chase him away and get his license number. But after the suspect was arrested and released on bail. police say, he threatened Morgan over the phone, assaulted him in the courthouse hallway and stole one of his dogs Finally, the suspect tried to blow Morgan up Returning to Morgan's house late one night in middynamite, the suspect was

August bearing 75 sticks of Morgan waiting to testify

scared off by barking dogs and fled, leaving the bomb to explode in the driveway. The blast rocked the neighborhood, shattering windows in nearby houses, but Morgan escaped unharmed Now in hiding. Morgan says he will still testify

Not everyone is so determined "People are afraid," says Robert Kave, chief of the Florida State Attorney's Office Strike Force. "They ask themselves. 'Is the defendant going to get me when he gets out of jail?" When the Institute for Law and Social Research asked witnesses in Washington, D.C., what they needed

most, the largest single response was "better protection." Intimidation is not just limited to witnesses who squeal on the mob or run afoul of mad bombers In suburbia, parents wonder what retribution is in store for them-or more worrisome, for their small children-if they turn teen-agers in for petty vandalism. Intimidation is a major problem, not just in felony cases, but in misdemeanor courts as well

The criminal justice system, of course, depends on civilian witnesses, as well as the police In many instances, say prosecutors around the country, the loss of one key witness means no case Though statistics of witness no-shows are spotty and hard to come by, a recent study in highcrime Brooklyn, NY, by the Vera Institute of Justice found that as many as half the witnesses required to come to court for trial just did not show up

Fear is not the only reason. Not wanting to "get involved" makes potential witnesses behave like the three monkeys who hear no evil. see no evil and speak no evil "With Neighbor inspects damage from blast intended for Morgan

troit law officer. "you'll have 30 people tell you they were in the john at the same time." However un-Samaritan it may seem, the unwillingness of witnesses to go to court is understandable. Witness waiting rooms are grim, if they exist, and court procedures can be exasperating. Getting crossexamined by a zealous defense lawyer is often a fearful experience in itself. especially for rape victims. The typical experience of a witness, says a former head of the Law Enforcement Assistance Adminis-

tration, is to be "abused, ignored, attacked. At the end of a day in court. he is likely to feel that he himself is the accused

In Brooklyn, Mark Feinstein, executive director of Vera Institute's Victim/ Witness Assistance Project, admits that intimidation accounts for some no-shows But more are due to misunderstanding of the criminal-justice system. Lots of people call for a cop to protect them, but. says Feinstein bluntly: "The large majority have no intention of going to court when they make their complaint." To combat disaffection, the Vera program

a shooting in a bar," says one De- Will the defendant yet me when he gets out of juil?

provides a special reception center for witnesses in the courthouse. free transportation to court, day care for witnesses' children, a "victim's hot line" so prospective witnesses can get instant advice and reassurance. There is even a renair service to board up victims' broken windows and fix damaged locks. Since 1974. the National District Attorneys Association has sponsored victim-witness assistance programs through 68 offices all over the U.S. Other groups, including the Junior League in Chicago, have pitched in providing encouragement to witnesses. With some success apparently: in one Chicago courtroom the Junior League ladies have cut the number of noshow witnesses in half. But progress is slow where the problem is deep-seated: Vera's Brooklyn project, for instance, has made what Feinstein calls "minor improvements," whittling down the nonappearance rate from 55% to 35% to 40%

o protect high-risk witnesses. like the ones testifying against organized crime, the Justice Department in 1970 embarked on a Witness Security Proram that has cost \$62 million so far What the Government is up against is shown by a March 1978 report on the fate of witnesses and informers not protected by the program in 50 narcoticsrelated cases. 45 murders, nine attempted murders, nine death threats and assorted physical assaults

Many states lack the resources to protect witnesses. John Kaplan, a Stanford Law School professor, suggests another alternative: speedier trials and stiffer bail "The longer the delay, the more like-

ly the witness will be intimidated Our lenient bail practices have not helped," says Kaplan, noting that they put the accused back on the street, where he can seek out his accusers. Some district attorneys have proposed a starkly realistic solution: compulsory pretrial depositions. which roughly means getting a witness's testimony quickly on the record. That way, Boston Special Assistant D.A. Thomas Dwyer explains, "if the witness is murdered before the trial, you can use the deposition

Speedier trials would also help witnesses less patient than Patricia Finck, a Philadelphia A & P cashier who went back to court 46 times to get two stickup men convicted "After three or four continuances of a case," says Patrick Healy, the executive director of the National District Attorneys Association, "unless you're really a devoted witness, you'll kiss it off After all, what's in it for you? This business of civic pride goes and the smart defense lawyer will delay a case to death."











Economy & Business

The Seven Sisters Still Rule

Five years after the crunch, most oil firms are as robust as ever

There's no business like oil business.

—C.C. Pocock, chairman of Shell

few years ago, such Ethel Mermanesque exuberance would have sounded strange coming from the chief of one of world oil's fabled Seven Sisters-Exxon, Shell, Mobil, Texaco, British Petroleum Standard Oil of California and Gulf.* Though the sorocracy had ruled the international oil trade since it began, the upheaval in the business that started with the Arab embargo of 1973 threatened to end this reign. Flushed with their success in quintupling the price of petroleum, the OPEC countries were about to nationalize their oilfields, which would strip the Sisters of ownership of much of their crude reserves. Some governments talked aggressively of also muscling in on the companies' "downstream" refining and marketing operations. In the consuming countries, meanwhile, the Sisters faced painful marketing adjustments brought on by high prices and, in the U.S., a strong congressional drive to bust the oil majors into many smaller pieces. Worst of all. the companies seemed trapped in an overthe-hill business all sorts of "experts" were saving that world oil production would peak as soon as the early 1980s.

then start on an irreversible decline. | Instead, five years after the energy crihit, the Sisters' power seems unshaken. Politically their clout is reviving: President Carter, who denounced Big Oil on TV only last fall, is now making an allout effort to sell natural gas legislation that would allow the companies to raise prices and profits. Economically, in the first three months of this year, the Sisters sold 38% of all the oil moving in world trade, about as large a proportion as ever. Rising output from Alaska, the North Sea and the Gulf of Mexico, where they dominate drilling, might even increase their future share. The new production, combined with a slowdown in consumption. has put off the day when the world will start running out of oil to the 1990s, or the early 21st century. Far from being menaced by scarcity, the companies just now must cope with a global glut.

Financially the picture is more mixed. World opinion treads to view them as a monolith, but the companies are quite inmonolith, but the companies are quite ineach other—although they cooperate in the companies of the control of the companies of the companies are quite insonalities about as varied as those of seven real-life sisters, and their performance differs too. Right now Peasco and Gulf are suffering through slumps that will be difficult to reverse Some of the other comnumber of factors. Among them lower states in Europe and bookkeeping losses as the property of the companies of the companies

incurred by translating foreign-currency accounts into weakening dollars (if and when the dollar steadies, the Sisters' profits will rise).

Though all the Sisters' sales are more than double those in the embargo year of 1973, when the cheap-oil era ended. only three of the companies earned more profit last year than they did then: Shell. Mobil and California Standard (SoCal). which markets under its Chevron Trademark. And none but SoCal has regained the peaks of 1974, when soaring prices gave them a one-shot windfall by raising the value of petroleum they held in inventory. The later profits from price boosts have gone primarily to the OPEC nationalizers of the oil But the companies have done a creditable job of maintaining earnings through what amounts to an oil revolution, and for some the outlook is so bright as to make Pocock's optimism seem understated. Once they pass the point at which the rising returns from Alaska, the North Sea and the Gulf of Mexico outweigh the enormous sums they are still spending to expand there. the Sisters will probably confront an unusual new problem for the 1980s: coping with a flood of profit so great that the men in charge literally will not know what to do with it

All of which underscores the power and versatility that the Sisters gain from sheer size. Different though they are, they all—again like real sisters—show a strong

^{*}Ranked at order of 1977 revenues Shell is short hand for the Royal Dutch Shell Group owned by two private companies The Netherlands Royal Dutch Petroleum (60°) and Britain's Shell Transord & Tendag (60°).







family resemblance. They are all vertically integrated companies controlling the flow of oil from well through pipeline and refinery to gasoline pump. All are multinationals. Shell operates in well over 100 countries. Exxon nearly as many.

The Sisters are all so enormous that their own executives find the figures mind-boggling. They fill seven of the elevent op slots in the list of the word's largest industrial companies. General Motors, IBM and Ford are the only U.S. non-oil firms in their class. In size, the Sisters easily match many of the nations they deal they match many of the nations they deal with the size of the s

Soon after nationalization, the OPEC countries realized they could not compete against the Sisters' global distribution networks: the prospects of Kuwaiti refineries in Rotterdam and Saudi gas stations in Illinois evaporated quickly. Indeed, those countries that had their national oil companies sell crude directly to the world market were usually disappointed with the prices they got and the quantities they moved. So the OPEC countries have negotiated pacts under which the Sisters continue to pump the oil, for a fee, take a guaranteed share for themselves, and buy most of the rest at a fixed price

It is a cozy arrangement for both sides. The companies to a limited extent can shop around for crude, rather than being tied to the countries where they have wangled concessions. But they still get to sell the oil from those former concessions, and without having to put any money into new wells and pipelines. Case in point: Saudi Arabia, which has bought 60% of Aramco from the firms that created it 45 years ago. Exxon. Mobil. Texaco and SoCal. But the main result, as SoCal Chairman Harold J Haynes describes it, is that "capital investment will be supplied by the Saudis. We are relieved of that responsibility.

Best of all, the OPEC governments al-

low the Sisters a reasonable profit. Last | year the American partners in Aramco earned 27c per bbl. on their share of its output (they earned 25¢ in 1971, when they owned all the oil). The Saudis of course pocketed much more, and they are so pleased with the arrangement that they have never bothered to sign an agreement negotiated in 1976 to buy out the remaining 40% of Aramco. The companies are acting as if the agreement were in effect. paying the Saudi government as much as it would get if it were sole owner; thus the Saudis receive all the benefits of 100% control without having to put out money to complete the takeover.

The Sisters nonetheless have stepped up their search for non-optic crude—and they had the money to invest large sums in Alaska and the North Sea, where a belief of the search of the se

he resulting oversupply of petroleum has given the Sisters many headaches, but it has helped them deal with a hostile postembargo political climate. Prices have stabilized, and public fury against the companies as alleged conspirators in a plot to create an artificial shortage and drive up prices has subsided. Consequently, the steam has gone out of efforts to break up Big Oil. In Washington, hardly anything is heard today of moves to force the oil majors into either vertical divestiture (splitting production and refining from transportation and marketing) or horizontal divestiture (making them get out of other energy fields, such as coal and uranium)

Still the Sisters have troubles. They must pay far more attention to market-

From left on facing page: Gulf coal mine in Kansas; Shell pipeline in Oman; California Standard exploration in Alaska, Exxon nuclear plant in South Carolina; Mobil rig in the North Sea; British Petroleum tanker rounding Cape Horn: Shell station in Singapore: Exxon solar panels in Connecticut; BP refinery in Wales: Texaco R. & D facility in Yexas

ing these days, since nationalizations have limited the opportunity for raising profits on crude production, and downstream profits are hard to come by in time of oversupply. In both Europe and the U.S. highpriced oil has led to a marketing revolution. All the companies are closing old gas stations and replacing them with fewer, bigger self-service units that pump more gas at a lower price but higher profit per gallon. Nonetheless, all the Sisters are reported to be losing money on European refining and marketing, and profits from chemical operations have been declining because of overcapacity and weak prices. The companies also are incensed by a British move to raise the tax on North Sea profits from 45% to 60%

Ultimately, the Sisters are dealing in an exhaustible asset though the day when the oil begins to run out has been delayed, it will come. The companies prudently are putting huge sums into diversification. They own far more coal than firms that specialize in coal mining, are active in uranium production and solar power research Exxon and Gulf are partners with Cities Service and the Canadian government in Syncrude, a company that will open a plant designed to squeeze oil at last from the famed Athabasca tar sands. The sands, in northern Alberta. have long been known to contain gigantic amounts of petroleum, but up to now the cost of extracting it has not been justified by the price. Some of the Sisters have moved heavily into metals, a field in which their geologists have considerable expertise. Shell produced and sold \$1.2 billion worth of aluminum, copper. zinc and nickel last year, enough to rank

Economy & Business

it among the top 100 firms on the FOR-TUNE 500 index even if it had no oil. Diversification should keep the Sev-

Diversification should keep the Seven formidable for the foreseeable future, though their individual fortunes vary:

EXXON, the world's largest energy concern, suffered an 8% drop in profit last year, to \$2.4 billion, but only because the weakness of the dollar increased the number of greenbacks that will be needed to pay off its foreign debts. In the first half of this year, however, its net increased 13%, to \$1.4 billion, and the quarterly dividend was raised 10e a share, to 85e. Exxon is a prize example of strength begetting strength. It has bid top dollar on the choicest drilling leases around the world and has participated in all the major new finds; it has a 25% interest in Alaska's Prudhoe Bay fields, and a major stake in the North Sea

To guard against the day when the oil runs out. Exxon since 1970 has acquired coal reserves of more than 8 billion tons, and now operates several mines. It is also pushing some ventures far removed from oil. For example, early this year it introduced Oyx, a computer-programmed typewriter designed to undersell word-processing 1BM and Xerox machines. One indication of Exxon's strength it plans a staggering \$24 billion years, to be financed just the next four years, to be financed just they out of its own cash, with little if any borrowing.

SPELL No. 21 not all not the biggest business of any kind based outside the U.S., in-creased profits about 99% last year, to 5.27 abillion—almost as much as Exon of the billion—almost as much as Exon of the billion—almost as much as Exon of the billion—almost as larger share of the billion—almost all parger share of the billion of the billion and setting a larger share of the billion and the bil

To that end, Shell has gone farther than any of the Sisters toward "whitening" its production—that is squeezing more high-profit gasoline, kerosene and other light luels out of each barrel of crude. It is also profitting handsomely from its 30% interest in the large natural-gas fields in The Netherlands.

In addition. Mobil has strengthened its position as an oil and gas producer with major in terests in the North Sea and Alaska, and has had incredible lack in the Gulf of Mexico. Last year in sank 28 wideta wells there and struck oil in 14, a feat about equal to a baseball player hitting 425. Mobil has the most timportant nonenergy businesses of all the Seven: in 1976 it completed a 100% take-over of Marcor, parent of Container Corp. of America and Montgomery Ward. Last year these subsidiaries earned \$175 million. or 17.5% of Mobil's profile.

TEXACO is currently a weak Sister. In 1977 its profits rose 7%. to 5931 million, but in the first half of this year they plunged 28%. Domestically, Texaco politically the profits of the

but it has not yet found oil there. The self-service marketing revolution caught Texaco with 40,000 U.S. gas stations, many small and inefficient. Though it has reduced the number to 30,000, they still barrely match the sales of Shell's 18,000 stations. Texaco, which long boasted that it was the only company to sell gas in every state, is now pulling out of all or part of ten states.

Much of the trouble traces to a conservative management obsected with seservative management obsected with secrecy. It goes so far as to send the new employer of most technical people who leave Texaco a gratuitous letter demanding that the new boss not ask the employee to divulge any confidential information. One bright spot Texaco has been enthe first to turn up signs of oil and gas in the Baltimore Caryon.

BRITISH PETROLEUM, 51% owned by its government, raised operating profits 6% in 1977, but capital-gains taxes cut total net about 10%, to \$531 million. In this year's first quarter, its carnings fell 44%, the probably temporary result of lower prices for North Sea crude and of marketing losses in Continental Europe BP, which has total operating freedom from the politicians in Whitehall, has long emphasized crude production over marketing. The company produces the 'blackest" barrel of oil in Europe-that with the largest proportion of low-profit heavy fuel-and early this year closed its biggest refinery. in Rotterdam, for two months because of poor

dam. for two months because of poor sales. On the other hand, it has done the best job of any Sister in exploiting new oil finds and cutting itself loose from OPEC. As late as 1970, according to Chairman Sir David Steel. BP 208 85% of its crude from OPEC countries: by 1985 the proportion will be down to 25%

BP is the main developer of the Forties Field, the richest in the North Sea and first to come into large-scale production. In Allaska, a BP-Standard Oil of Ohio partnership controls 50% of present output. BP took Schois tooke, in return for the money it invested in Alaska, and now has a controlling 51% share of a company that is a giant in its own right (1977 results; profit of 5181 million on revenues

of \$3.5 billion).

SOCAL, one of the quietest Sisters, last year raised profits about 15%, to slightly over \$1 billion. This year its not dipped a bit less than 3% in the first half, partly because of higher exploration expenses and lower earnings from Indonesia, where

it is a 50-50 partner with Texaco in Caltex. SoCal pulled out of Libya when that country nationalized its oilfields, but still gets crude from Bahrain, Iran, Nigeria. Saudi Arabia (where it was the first to discover oil) and Venezuela

Domestically it increased exploration outlays 44% last year, to \$232 million, and found oil in Alaska, California, Wyoming and the Gulf of Mexico. SoCal has also bought



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20% of Amax, the third largest U.S. coal company: it will start producing uranium in Texas next year, is negotiating to sell heat from geothermal wells in California, and builds houses.

GULF, the smallest of the Sisters, is as troubled as ny except possibly Texaco. Last year profits dropped almost 8%, to 5752 million. and in the first half of 1978 they fell a further 14%. An overambitious investment program has left the company short of eash and turned up little oil or supplement reserves nationalized in or supplement reserves nationalized in or shore stake in Alaska and little productions of fair the North Sea.

The company diversified too widely too fast, and is now selling unprofitable real estate ventures, including the new town of Reston. Va., and a chain of trailer parks. Its uranium production has brought it a huge headache: lawsuits that could cost it as much as \$1 billion (the company says no more than \$300 million) arising out of its participation in a worldwide price-fixing cartel that Gulf said it was forced by the Canadian government to join. Some help should come from the start of production next year at new North Sea fields, a big oil strike in North Dakota, and acquisition last year of Kewanee Industries, a large chemical company. But Chairman Jerry McAfee does not expect to get the company turned around until he retires in 1981.

s the difficulties of Gulf and Texaco illustrate, nothing is ever certain about the oil business. However, oil analysts expect that, barring world recession or some other jolt, the Sisters in general should reach a new peak of profitability in the years 1979-82. Most will be getting a simultaneous payoff from Alaska, the North Sea and the Gulf of Mexico. Thereafter, they may have difficulty keeping to that level. While there is always a chance of another giant find, the prospect seems to be for deeper and deeper drilling in more and more remote spots to turn up less and less new oil

Meanwhile, what to do with the money will be a problem. More will be invested in developing new kinds of energy-shale oil, solar power, coal gasification-but the Sisters expect utilitytype regulation by governments that will hold down their return. There is still strong sentiment in Congress to limit, though not forbid, acquisitions in nonoil energy fields. Acquisitions of completely unrelated businesses, like Mobil's link with Marcor, probably will be held back both by political opposition and by the feeling of most oil managements that they should stick to fields in which petroleum expertisc is useful. One solution would be to sink money into development of all kinds of natural resources: potash, salt, sulfur, phosphates. Another would be simply to distribute more cash to stockholders. In any case, it is a problem many other industries wish they could

Prepping for Stage Two

A tough call coming up for Carter on inflation

A bitersweet flavor laced the economic in ew's last week. On the good side, the consumer price index, after racing ahead at an average annual rate of 10.8% in the three months ending in June, slowed down a lot in July, chiefly because of a drop in food prices. On an annual basis, the index rose only 6%, the smallest increase since December Unemployment also dipped, falling to 5% in Au-Basis and the state of the smallest increase since December Unemployment also dipped, falling to 5% in Au-Basis and the smallest increase since December Unemployment as a state of the smallest increase in the

Though the Administration has raised its inflation forecast for the full year from 7.2% to 8%, it maintains that the worst of the price surge is past. Yet President Carter is planning to take a tougher stand against rising prices, something that would go beyond his less than effective

plans would be cumbersome but, as public frustration over inflation grows, some kind of TIP seems more and more feasible.

reasable.

On the trade front, the most disquieting aspect of the July deficit is that it as coursed despite a drop of 4.5° in oil imports of automobiles, manered from the deficit of the

To strengthen the dollar and weaken inflation, the Federal Reserve Board may be forced to raise interest rates still more. The cost of short-term credit has already been kicked up nearly 20% since January. last week major banks lifted their



And in Washington, a policy debate in which "all the alternatives are lousy,

voluntary program but would not, the White House insists, include any form of wage-price controls. Carter's top economic advisers will begin poring over various proposals for a "Stage Two" anti-inflationary program this week. None of them are yet firm and as one Administration planner groaned: "All the alternatives are jouse."

The Idda could fir setting up numerical standards similar to the guidelines used in the early 1966 to restrain wages and prices. Other steps under study: two kinds of 1175 or tax-based income policies that must be passed by Congress One was devised by Economist Arthur Colum of the Brookings Institution, the other by Henry Wallich. a member of the Federal Reservel board (Num's plan the Federal Reservel board (Num's plan players who handled has penalties on those firms granting inflationary pay boosts or setting excessive prices Both Poosts or Setting excessive prices.

prime lending rate to businessmen a quarter of a point to 9½%—the highest level since February 1975. A really tight credit squeeze could tip the economy into recession, but right now the outlook is for interest rates to peak later this year and begin to drift down in 1979.

Personal income and production have been very strong this summer but the index of leading indicators-which is supposed to foreshadow business trends -turned down in July, the first drop since January Some slowdown is to be expected, given the high 8% growth rate of the second quarter Private economists expect growth to slow to a bit less than 3% in the fourth quarter and just over 2% in next year's first quarter and 1% in the second quarter. That adds up to a slump-but no recession. Then the general expectation is for a modest rebound in the second half so that growth for all 1979 would come in somewhere between 21/2% and 31/2%.



"Hello, we've got the car you ordered, Sir."

Once every 32 seconds a car is stolen.

Auto theft is no longer a "cottage industry." It's a 1.6 billion dollar a year business?

In 1977, 948,024 cars were stolen. If that seems a meaningless statistic to you, what ought to make it meaningful is the fact that you pay for auto thefts through your insurance — whether your car is stolen or not.

Of course, not all cars are stolen for profit. At least one-third are stolen for "fun." And, while cars stolen for "joyrides" are often recovered, they're rarely recovered in one piece.

Can anything be done to stop auto theft? A number of things:

Lock your car. Some 40% of stolen cars are driven away with the keys owners left in them. In Boston, where 1 in every 35 cars was stolen in 1975, a "Lock-your-car" campaign, run by the National Auto Theft Bureau and supported by many institutions including Ætna helped cut theft 48% in a two-year period.

Install anti-theft devices such as locking systems, out-off switches and security alarms. While less effective against the professional thief,

they are a known deterrent to the amateur.

New laws can help. Ætna supports, for example, the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration's recommendations to make anti-theft devices standard equipment.4

We also back the recommendations of a New York legislative committee for identification numbers on car parts most often stripped, licensing of businesses that sell or scrap cars and accurate records kept of all transactions. We urge other states to consider these ideas.

Auto theft can be cut. Auto insurance costs can be controlled. Don't underestimate your own influence. Use it, as we are trying to use ours.

wants insurance to be affordable.

registration increased 180% between 1949 and 1974, thefts

2 There may be worse to come Auto theft rings have expanded from the New York State Senate

their operations to offer auto Committee on Transportation. parts - some 20% of cars they 20% of stolen cars have the keys steal now wind up in the "cutting left in the ignition while another 20% have kevs "hidden" by the 3 According to a 1978 report owner on the visor or other places

standard equipment, we use other optional equipment that makes cars more attractive to the thief

For a better understanding of the problem of auto insurance costs and what you can do about them, write Influence, Department N, Ætna Life & Casualty, 151 Farmington Avenue, Hartford, CT 06156.



Lazard Lands Some Big Ones

And among them is a "supreme door opener"

What's in a name? Quite a lot, if the name happens to be Arthur Burns and it belongs to the legendary economist who left the Federal Reserve Board in March after eight years as chairman. Last week. following a quiet little bidding war for his services, the former Fed chief accepted a job as "senior adviser" at the highly influential investment banking firm of Lazard Freres. While Henry

Kissinger surely holds the modern pay record for ex-Washington officials in part-time jobs on Wall Street.' Burns will do all right for a retired bureaucrat of 74. His retainer: reportedly in the \$100,000 to

\$200,000 a year range. Burns was wooed to the Lazard

firm by Andre Meyer, 80. the firm's longtime senior partner and chief deal maker who retired, at least formally, late last year. But he and his successor. Michel David-Weill 45. a French-born, fourth-generation member of the founding Lazard family, have scored other recent recruiting coups. Three weeks before the Burns announcement. Lazard startled the clubby world of New York investment

*Exactly what Goldman. Sachs pays the former Secvery expensive. With an annual stipend of \$250,000 on more plus expenses and a fee of \$25,000 to \$50,000 banking by poaching four senior men from a much larger rival. Lehman Brothers Kuhn Loeb. Among them was James Glanville, 55, a Lehman managing director who is a top specialist in energy-industry financing, and his close friend Ian MacGregor, 65, the former Amax chief and vice president of the International Chamber of Commerce



Forget the "supermarket" approach, go for the deals. Though small by major investmentbank standards. Lazard has prospered.

mostly by being aggressively traditional. Following a Wall Street fashion. Lehman and other firms have been busy turning themselves into financial "supermarkets that do everything from securities trading and corporate advice to merger brokering Yet Lazard has remained a loosely struc-Port Authority of New York and New

tured group of partners: it aims to avoid large-volume low-profit activities like brokerage and remain a "deal" firm specializing in big corporate sales and mergers. A recent Lazard achievement: it put together Chrysler's sale of its European operations to Peugeot. While, at larger firms, the earnings from such deals are typically shared by all the partners, at Lazard the partner who brings in a deal gets

a big chunk of the profit. David-Weill has cut Lazard's roster of full partners from 30 to 21. Those remaining, including the best-known of all. Felix Rohatyn, 50, the mastermind of New

York City's financial rescue, have agreed to reduce their share of profits to make more money available for recruitment. To move into municipal bond trading. David-Weill hired the top traders at five of the biggest bond houses. Some other heavyweight hires: Frank Zarb, once the Ford Administration's energy ezar, and Donald Cook, former chairman of American Electric Power, one of the U.S.'s largest utilities. Both Zarb and Cook were brought in to help Lazard expand as an adviser to foreign governments in arranging large financings.

That was the reason Lazard was so eager to battle Salomon Brothers

and other large firms for Burns' services. As an economic adviser to every President since Eisenhower, he has a wide range of powerful contacts abroad. Says one Lazard partner: "He will be the supreme door opener. He knows the heads of all the central banks of the world on a first-name basis. Who is going to refuse a call from Arthur?

High Interest

But the W.T.C.'s not for sale

To would-be climbers, tightrope walk-ers, King Kong and New York tourists, it is the World Trade Center, at 1,350 ft the second tallest building in the world. behind only Chicago's Sears Tower (1.454 ft.) To Germans, the 110-story double monolith looming over Lower Manhattan is a tongue twister: Das Welthandelzentrum. The translation is of more than casual interest to the Deutsche Bank of Frankfurt, which in terms of assets (about \$50 billion) ranks fourth in the world, after San Francisco's Bank of America. New York's Citibank and France's Caisse Nationale de Crédit Agricole. The bank Jersey, about buying the colossus for resale to as yet unspecified German clients. The W T C. cost \$1 billion by the time it was completed in 1972, and probably would sell for about that much. Though rentals came slowly at first because of an oversupply of office space in the city, they picked up with the recovery following the 1973-75 recession, and the building is now 90% occupied. The Trade Center still remains a drain on the Port Authority, since much of its space was rented at bargain rates and as a result the W.T.C.'s income will not cover its costs for some time. Yet a sale now is unlikely, if only because the Port Authority years ago forcefully proclaimed its need to build-and operate

Whatever happens to it, the Germans'



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"On my VideoBeam six-foot TV I see a game better than the broadcasters, the referees, the spectators, the players. and I see it better than the coaches which isn't difficult. But the most dramatic part of watching a game on the Advent's screen is the ferocity of the tackle, which you experience life-size in front of you

"It's like reading a player's mind..."

can see him

shaping up for

Ed Stimpson West Falmouth, Mas Advent VideoBeam owner since 1974

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for convenient long-term time payments

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had said he's not going to be any good But I saw in great detail how he handled this first tackle and exactly how he made his move. And I said to myself. This guy is good." This rookie was knocked a few times, but as the year went on he gained superstar status. And

I saw all that in his very first tackle. Nobody else did, except the guy who got creamed, because you just can't experience the ferocity of a tackle like that on a tiny TV tube.

"I can read the name on a golf ball..."

I'm also a golfing fan, and the clarity of the picture on my VideoBeam set and the size of the screen is such that when I'm watching the Masters for example I can read the name on the ball that the players are playing."

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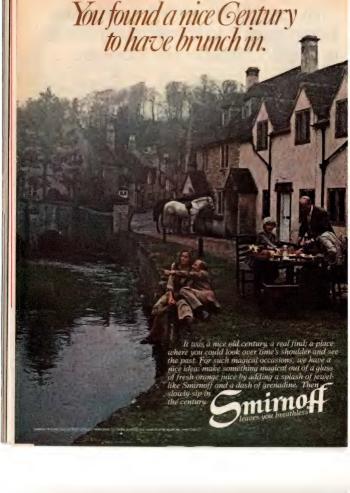
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To: Advent Corporation, 195 Albany St Cambridge, Mass. 02139 Please send me brochures of VideoBeam life-size television sets and the name and address of the nearest dealer where I can see the differen

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You've heard what we've done for hi-fi. Now see what we've done for TV



Boeing Rolls On

But not with British wings

The world has seldom seen such huge international manufacturing alliances as planemakers are now forging. Their aims: to win access to the latest technology, help spread the cost of developing new planes and, not least, to counter nationalistic objections to government airlines buying "foreign" craft. The diplomacy involved can get both complex and testy, as witness the three-cornered negotiations from which Boeing last week came out a big first-round winner.

Boeing sought both British Aerospace wings and Rolls-Royce engines for its new 757, a twin-engine plane that will carry up to 195 passengers on short- to mediumrange flights. Simultaneously the British government, which owns the two companies, was being pressed by the French-German-Spanish owners of Airbus Industrie to join them instead in making a narrow-bodied Airbus. Playing a kind of commercial Solomon. Prime Minister James Callaghan tried to win for Britain a piece of both projects.

He let Rolls-Royce make the 757's engines and even agreed to provide government funds to help develop them. He also permitted British Airways, which wanted a plane with Rolls-Royce engines, to order 19 of the 757s. Meanwhile Eastern Airlines, which has Rolls-Royce powered Lockheed Tristars, ordered 21 planes

But Callaghan decided against British wings for the 757. Instead, the British Government pursued negotiations to join the Airbus consortium. That might strengthen Airbus as a Boeing competitor -if the British are allowed in. But the French threaten to freeze them out if Britain goes ahead with the Boeing deal. While it must find some other builder for its wings. Boeing can rejoice in having emerged from the dogfight with \$1 billionplus in orders-enough to assure the 757 a zooming sales takeoff

Executive View/Marshall Loeb

After a Slowdown, the Boom of 1981

Very often now, a broad smile creases the lean face of Alan Greenspan, celebrated conservative and inveterate pessimist. He sits at his cluttered horseshoe desk, savoring the glorious view of New York harbor 35 stories below, listening to Baroque music on the stereo as he scribbles intricate calculus formulas that will become models for his computer. "I haven't been so optimistic about the economy's long-term prospects in 20 years. exults Greenspan. To the many clients of his economic consulting firm of Townsend-Greenspan, to the companies on whose boards he sits (Alcoa, Mobil, General Foods, Morgan Guaranty), to the congressional committees that often seek his judgment, Economist Greenspan Economist Alan Greenspan recites the same startling message: after a couple of slow years ahead, a record boom is coming

This unusual forecast is worth pondering, for Greenspan has been both gloomy and prescient for almost two decades, ever since he sensed in 1960 that Jack Kennedy and Dick Nixon both were much to the left of Dwight Eisenhower. While other experts saw only endless blue horizons. Greenspan put on a hangdog expression and correctly predicted deficits, inflation, tight money, stock slumps and dollar blahs. Even when he marched off to Washington, taking a pay cut of more than \$300,000, to \$42,500, to serve as chief economist for Nixon and then Gerald Ford, he despaired over the "seemingly unstoppable momentum of federal outlays" that were feeding inflation and starving investment. But now Greenspan perceives an amazing shift in Government, toward reducing spending and raising incentives to invest. The combination, he figures, will lead to a surge in spending for all kinds of capital goods-trucks, test tubes, typewriters and many, many new plants.

Two or three years ago," Greenspan recalls, "politicians debated whether our capital investment was adequate. Today there is nonpartisan agreement that it is not and that we need increased incentives to create it." Consider the totally unexpected changes in only the past seven months in Congress, which is responding to the will of the people. President Carter sent up a sock-the-affluent tax bill; Ways and Means did not even bother to discuss it, but substituted a bill that would significantly reduce income taxes for people who do most of the investing. On top of that, capital gains taxes would go down. What most surprises Green-



span is that a cut of two percentage points in the corporate tax rate is sailing through Congress-unopposed. Everybody has caught the budget-cutting bug. Jimmy Carter, the born-again conservative, has called for yet another \$5 billion reduction. In addition, California's Proposition 13, which will stimulate investment by cutting business costs, is being copied in many states. "Fiscal responsibility," says Greenspan, "has become a political plus."

He expects the new stringency to squeeze inflation down below 5% by late 1981. Consequently, interest rates will tumble. With inflation, taxes and interest rates all lower, business people will be able to invest in capital goods without demanding abnormally high rates of re-

turn to justify their outlays. Because those "hurdle rates" have been so steep, capital spending has been retarded for years. Just to stay competitive in the world, the U.S. needs to put 12% of its G.N.P. into such investment. but the figure has been 10% since the early 1970s. Result: America's plant is aging and outdated, and a huge backlog of unmet demand for capital goods has built up. In the

early 1980s, says Greenspan, capital investment will soar We will see a major expansion in spending for energy conservation and development. For nuclear, solar, shale, sands-all of them. We will get an extraordinary amount of basic research. There will be an awful lot of replacement and modernization across the board-in steel, paper, textiles, chemicals, aluminum. I don't know of a single industry that will not draw enhanced investment.

Getting from here to there will be a rocky trip. For the next couple of years, some inflationary pressures will continue, with demands for outsize wage increases and Government payouts. "But all these," says Greenspan, "will be only the last-gasp aftereffects of the previous decade.

There will be relatively modest economic growth-3.4% ext year, and probably a brief and shallow recession in 1980, hitting bottom that autumn. Though that is not a joyous prospect for Jimmy Carter, Greenspan is not prematurely celebrating any victories for his fellow Republicans. He figures that Democrats, moving with the tide of the people. have shifted fast to the right and co-opted the G.O.P.'s position. But the fellow who is sworn in as President on Jan. 20. 1981-Jimmy or Jerry or Teddy or somebody-will inherit an economy that, Greenspan feels, will rise with a bang.

Behavior

No Victor, So No Spoils

In these games, the idea is cooperation, not competition

ampire blob" is a tag game. Anyone tagged, with a mock bite on the neck, joins hands with the biter and becomes part of the monster. is even simpler: a crowd forms a huge ring, and everyone sits down simultaneously on the player behind. Though "blob" and "lap" may seem like innocent cavorting, they are serious business to San Francisco's New

Games Foundation. An offshoot of a 1973 New Games Tournament. staged by Whole Earth Catalog Creator Stewart Brand, the foundation is now a growing national enterprise. Its goal is nothing less than to change the way Americans play, mainly by replacing competitive games with cooperative "no win" pastimes.

Psychologist John O'Connell, 29, codirector of the foundation, wants to see the nation playing less baseball and more blob. Says he: "In traditional team games like baseball, it usually becomes apparent halfway through the game who the winners and losers will be. Then the losers play badly and have a miserable time." But O'Connell and the foundation want to restructure these time-honored sports activities so that everyone plays and no one loses. In a version of "new volleyball," the aim is to keep the ball from hitting the ground rather than to score points by zinging it at the feet of opponents across the net. Says Jeff McKay, a San Francisco teacher and baseball coach who subscribes to the foundation's theory of no winners or losers: "If the game doesn't fit the players, we

change the game, not the players." Lou Fabian and Student Kathy Evans, of the University of Pittsburgh

have found an ingenious way to curb competitiveness in basketball. Last year they introduced an intramural program in which the scores of both teams were added together. Two opposing teams win a joint victory when their total score is higher than those in other games played at the same hour. The goal of the program is to eliminate scorekeeping altogether.

The foundation's philosophy owes something to the distaste for competitiveness that rose out of the 1960s counterculture. But the "new games" are catching on in the mainstream. The foundation. with an annual budget of about \$400,000. conducts a hundred or more weekend workshops round the country for recreation specialists, educators and health

care professionals; many of them are paid by their employers to learn the new nonwinning ways. Explains O'Connell: "The games are especially popular in the Midwest, where people still have lots of community picnics and family days. They're a lot more fun than spitting watermelon seeds at each other."



Assistant Intramural Director People passing in San Francisco as a new no-win sport A "tug of peace" and contests designed to end in a tie.

Another pundit of new games is Sports Psychologist Terry Orlick, 33, of the University of Ottawa. He thinks that the foundation has not gone far enough. He notes, for example, that the foundation's tug of war encourages players to switch sides to prevent a victory. Orlick, in his new Cooperative Sports & Games Book, promotes a "tug of peace," in which children are arraved not in two teams pulling against each other at opposite ends of a single rope, but hauling at various ropes to form stars, triangles and other designs. Orlick has even invented a cooperative version of musical chairs and a tame version of the board game Monopoly, called Community. Says Orlick: "We've become fixated on numerical outcomes of games.

Losers feel rejected, not worthy. The point is to have fun interacting, not to put someone else down.

Agreeing with the foundation. Orlick wants to adapt traditional sports so that all players are equally involved in the action. In volleyball, for instance, he suggests that all six players on a team bit the ball before it goes over the net; and in basketball he encourages more balanced scoring by subtracting the points made by the highest and lowest scorers of each team. Other popular games are manipulated so the final score is a tie.

Such ideas would make a shambles of most American sports programs, geared as they are to encouraging youngsters to test themselves and develop skills through competition. Not to worry, says Orlick: "Those kinds of games will always be around. It's just that we've gone overboard on competitiveness, aggressiveness and the 'me' ethic.'

rlick has a point. Little League fathers who abuse their kids for striking out are surely grotesque. So are football coaches who risk cripnling a youngster to win a game. But some athletic supervisors see no reason to go overboard in the opposite direction. Says Roswell Merrick, executive secretary of the National Association for Sport and Physical Education in Washington. D.C.: "I can't go the Orlick route. That's extreme. You want to continue to challenge kids. Sure you want to cooperate and have fun, but you never want to not keep score." With proper supervision, he says, competitive games are not damaging to children above the age of or 8. Walter Cooper, head of the health and physical education school at the University of Southern Mississippi, has attended a New Games Foundation workshop and liked its emphasis on involving people of all ages in physical activity. But," he adds, "the new games are

only a leisure pastime and have no relationship to competitive sports." Says Morgan Wootten, a successful basketball coach and athletic director at De Matha High School in Hyattsville, Md.: "We live in a competitive society. You don't have to win every time, but you have to care about winning. If we don't care, we can become a society of people who don't strive for excellence

In fact, the "laid back" counterculture opposition to striving seems central to nowin sports. The foundation's John O'Connell insists that the aim is not to win but to catch "the flow." And what is the flow? Being so involved you lose track of time." he says. "Feeling light, as if in love." Which, as everybody knows, is usually a no-win game.



Beginning a series, MANA D



This Macedonian coin, 23 centuries old and power polished, remains as untarnished as the day of

Its engines whining in the early morning stillness, an overnight jet touches down at Kloten Airport in Zürich, Switzerland. The waiting armored truck pulls up, is louded, and in brief minutes ten thousand gold coins are on their way to the private safe deposit boxes of Western Europe.

In the American Middle West, an office worker pauses on his way home to buy a bracelet for his wife. It is 18-Karat gold; as beautiful and enduring as the love he wants to express.

At the same time, somewhere beyond the ionosphere, an astronaut, preparing for a space walk, carefully runs his hand over a gold-plated heat shield. It will help protect him from a horrible death.

Brief as its descriptions are, this trilogy says much about man and his trilogy says much about man and his did in this century. He still expresses his deepest emotions. Its unique properties continue to contribute to his advancing technologies.

One cannot think of gold in the same context as other metals for it contains a combination of characteristics that none other has—lustrous beauty, easy workability, rarity, and a virtual indestructibility. None of the other precious metals has all four. In

Good, useful today in hundreds of industrial applications, went with man on his most far-reaching adventure. (Photo courtesy of NASA.)

fact, no other substance known to mankind has these four, not even the diamond.

Gold's flustrous beauty needs no elaboration but perhaps its other characteristicsido. Its easy workability is known to experts by such terms as low melting point or fine malleability, but it probably makes the point more memorably to say that one oume could be stretched into a wire 30 miles long or hammered so thin that it covers 100 square feet.

Its rarity, like its lustrous beauty, is also well understood though not often dramatically defined. On this, one should maybe consider that the world pours more steel in an hour than it has poured gold since the beginning of time.

The fourth characteristic, indestructibility, also is not often reflected upon, but it makes gold truly special among metals. Since it does not rust, corrode, or tarnish, gold virtually lasts forever. The coins turned up from a sunken galleon are as bright and shiny as the day they were cast.

In scientific terms gold is just a useful metal. But because of its unique set of characteristics it has become something that touches man and



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touches him deeply. Somewhere in his psychological complexity it satisfies an inner longing that is both universal and timeless.

Thus, from the Far East to the Andes, in primitive as well as enlightened cultures, and in both ancient and modern societies, gold has been admired, worn, treasured, and even worshipped.

It has also been sought with an awesome resolve that in the end did much to change man's own life as well as history and sometimes the geogra-



An Old World view of New World mining, from a 16th Century German artist. (Published courtesy of Éditions Robert Lattont, Paris.)

play gall Amman Goron Amman Go

phy of the world, It urged Spanish galleons across a sulfer Atlantic and American wagon trains over a rocky Continental Divide. It drew man from his European comfort to a part of the Divide of Australia, a trackless veldet of Southern Africa, and even to a frozen Siberia. Man, seeking gold, often explored new territories, often settled them, and whether he ultimately got his gold or did not, found a new way of line.

According to scholars, man has had over sixty centuries of involvement with gold. It follows that his first nugget, now some 6000 years old, remains untarnished and exists somewhere. Given the way history has remelted crowns, displaced objects and spawned emigration, that nugget —remelted and recast possibly a hundred times—could actually be in a ring, or watch, or chain that you wear.

This advertisement is part of a series produced in the interest of a wider knowledge of man's most precious metal. For more information, write to The Gold Information Center, Department TMI, P.O. Box 1269, FDR Station, New York, N.Y. (1992).

The Gold Information Center.



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Theater

Trick and Treat

EVERY GOOD BOY DESERVES FAVOR by Tom Stoppard Music by Andre Previn

If Tom Stoppard were not a playwright, he would probably be a magiciam—or a card shark. He delights in illusions and cordisions, purs and verbal crossics, taking away with his left hand what he has just given with his right In Every Good Bay Deserves Fauro, at Washington's Kennedy Center, he has taken his art to its immediate limit the play itself in a trick.

Actually. Every Good Boy Deserves Fowor is not merely a play, but a play for actors and orchestra, and therein lies the trick. One of the two main characters, the mad Ivanov (John Wood), believes that he owns an orchestra, and is put in a Soviet insane asylum.

When a new man. Alexander (Ell. Wanow Wallach), comes to share his cell, Ivanow complains because his coughing spoils the diminuendes. Of course, so far as the autorchestra, in this case the 105-member pittsburgh. Symphony, which sits center stage and follows his every command. His lunacy determines even the title of the play. Every good boy deserves favor title of the play. Every good boy deserves favor title of the remember the noise on a treble clef staff.

Alexander, by contrast, is mad only in the sense that he was rash enough to protest the arrest of his friends for political activism If he will recant and confess his error, he can be released whenever he wants. "Your opinions are your symptoms," explains his doctor (Remak Ramasy). "Your disease is dissent."

Who's really crazy? The bestial Sovi-et state, obviously, and a system that officially turns the sane into the insane and pretends that its own insanity is reason itself. As slyly as if he were pulling a rabbit from his hat. Stoppard has written a play as propaganda, and its anti-Soviet message is all the more effective for its wit and humor. Andre Previn's music, which he himself conducted, is equally witty. Hinting at Prokofiev and Shostakovich. Previn underlines Stoppard's words and adds his own notes of satire. When Alexander, for instance, says that confinement will at least allow him time to read War and Peace, the orchestra mocks him with a rousing bar from Tchaikovsky's 1812 overture. When the colonel in charge of the hospital finally makes his entrance, he is preceded by a vulgar outburst from the organ.

As agitprop theater, the theater of propaganda and persuasion. Every Good Boy is a conspicuous success. By other drasilatory Stoppand has always depended on gimmicks, but in his best work, like
Travestres (1955), he has used them as a
starting point to develop characters and
stautous In Every Good Boy the gimsituations In Every Good Boy the gimwhere it began, with a brilliant consective
where it began, with a brilliant consective
where the starting to be developed.— E-endet Clarke



Little Mia knows about hunger and fear. Help her learn about security and love.

Life for Mia is harsh. Her troubled little face shows you her need for nourishing food, a warm bed, and affection. You can help care for a child like

You can help care for a child like Mia, for just \$15 a month. Through our "adoption" program

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"Your opinions are your symptoms," explains the doctor. "Your disease is dissent

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CHILDREN, INC.

Press

Newswatch/Thomas Griffith

When the Law and the Press Collide

he mighty New York Times has been a melancholy The mighty New 10th 11mes has coon place: its presses stopped by a strike, its newsroom empty; one of its reporters, Myron Farber, yo-yoing between jail cell and court hearings on contempt charges; the paper itself hit by a \$100,000 fine for contempt and a \$5,000-a-day fine for every day it continued to defy a New Jersey court in the same Farber case. To top it all off, in its legal difficulties, the Times seemed to be losing public support and press sympathy-partly because of "terrible coverage." says A.M. Rosenthal, the paper's top editor, who fumes because there is no Times to set the public straight.

The Farber case is a complicated legal tangle that lends itself to tendentious simplicities. In law-

vers and journalists alike, it seems to bring out the worst in exaggerated rhetoric and absolutist moralizing

Should Farber, whose reporting led to a doctor's indictment for murder, be forced to turn over all his files and notes for a judge to look at in camera? To do so, argues the Times, would be an offense against the freedom of the press guaranteed by the First Amendment. Not to turn over the files, pleaded the defense lawyer, would be to deny his client the right to a fair trial, guaranteed by the Sixth Amendment. When the First and Sixth Amendments collide, lawyers and judges (being a closed society) tend to take the Sixth. Law, more than the press, they see as an older, basic guarantor of liberty. And wasn't even Richard Nixon as President forced to give up his papers? Is the press alone arrogantly above the law? Arrogance is a buzz word these days.

To a layman, the Farber case seems less a study in press rights and privileges than in how quickly law rallies what goes on inside them around and sustains even a bad deci-

sion. Reporters often promise confidentiality to get a story; if they can routinely be made to break such promises in court they become an unwilling "arm of the law." So in practice some judges have ordered confidential documents surrendered only if three tests are met; that there is a "compelling state interest"; that the evidence sought can be shown to be relevant ("particularity"); and that it cannot be obtained in any other way. But in the Jersey case, the lawyer asked for everything. The judge made no attempt to narrow the request, and when the Times asked for a hearing, he peremptorily turned it down. This is surely arbitrary behavior, but all Jersey courts sustained it-until State Attorney General John Degnan went to the Supreme Court to argue successfully last week that the Times deserved a hearing. and Farber should not be jailed in the meantime

James Goodale, executive vice president of the Times for legal matters, points out that Nixon got a hearing before turning over his papers. And though U.S. Attorney General Griffin Bell was recently cited for contempt for protecting FBI sources, nobody put him in jail, like Farber, while the appeals went on. Yet a federal judge in New Jersey, refusing to release Farber and calling him "evil," ruled so intemperately that he didn't even get his facts straight. The Farber case seems to have this effect. He had "discovered" that Farber had a \$75,000 advance for a book (though this fact had been mentioned in court records and in the Times); assumed that Farber had been willing to show his publisher materials that he wouldn't show the judge (he hadn't); and assumed Farber needed a conviction in the murder case to make the book a success (Farber had turned down a movie offer because it seemed premised on a guilty verdict). Farber "has it in his power, perhaps," said Federal Judge Frederick Lacey, to get the doctor acquitted; yet if he does, "the book goes down the drain ... This is a sorry spectacle of a reporter who purported to stand on his reporter's privilege when in fact he was standing on an

altar of greed." Strong stuff from a federal judge. and some journalistic defenders immevirtue. It won't wash," wrote Conservative Columnist James J. Kilpatrick. The dollar sign has risen to taint [Farber'sl martyrdom," wrote Charles B. Seib, ombudsman of the Washington Post-the paper whose Watergate reporters, Woodward and Bernstein, have made more money from investigative reporting converted into books than any other journalists in history. FAR-BER CASE DULLS THE EDGE OF THE PRESS'S SILVER SWORD ran the headline in the Post over a column by a Pulitzer-prizewinning reporter. Haynes Johnson. Now it was Rosenthal's turn to get testy. "I wrote Johnson that his piece was the 'nadir of journalism for 30 years'-accepting what a judge had to say, never checking anybody before

the whole Jersey judicial establishment is after what one judge called "the imperialistic press." But says he, "if this goes through, every defense lawyer is going to say, 'If you've got a weak case, try the press.

diately got nervous. "Farber ought to throw in his hand ... [There is] a ring around the collar on his white robes of he began to vilify." Rosenthal thinks

arly on. Anthony Lewis, a New York Times columnist E knowledgeable in the law, wrote that if Jersey higher courts are "wise enough to rescue the trial judge from his mistake" and narrow the material sought. "I think the reporter and the paper will face a compelling obligation to comply." In the emotional atmosphere around the Times newsroom, this was courageous counsel; it also appears to be what the Times is prepared to do

Several years ago a prosecutor wanted some photographs the Times had not run. A cop had been killed in a Harlem mosque: the police had been lax in photographing the scene Would the Times supply its pictures? No. The case went to court, the Times lost-and then, without appealing, handed over the pictures. "That was a rare circumstance where the press had the key material." says Goodale now. In the Farber case, once there is a hearing and a proper narrowing of the evidence sought, that will be the time to take after the Times if it then refuses to comply. Right now arrogance seems a better word for Jersey justice.



"And bring me their heads so I can see

People

also top professionals and I'm sure I'll learn to fight with them too." One of the original co-anchors of CBS's 60 Minutes. Reasoner is back now as the news show's fourth correspondent, following eight years at ABC. Wallace is ready for Harry's return: "I don't know why he's so anxious to fight with me again-in years past he always lost. Besides. I no longer fight

lightweights.

To help out local Republican candidates. Richard and Pat Nixon threw a \$250-a-person fund-raising party at La Casa Pacifica, which brought in about \$100,000. Nixon reminisced about his memories of Orange County-the time he proposed to Pat at Dana Point and the days when he practiced law at La Habra. One of the most exuberant guests was John Wayne, Greeting the Missus with a bow and a kiss on the hand, the Duke said, "It's great to see Pat up and around and looking hap-As for her husband, the Duke enthused: "I was with the

winner and a loser and a Talk about strange bedfellows. There were Feminists Valerie Harper, Jean Stapleton

winner again."

ex-President when he was a

and Yvonne Brathwaite Burke clustered around their hosts. Hugh Hefner and his daughter Christie, who were throwing a \$100-a-plate dinner in support of the Equal Rights Amendment. Reasoned the president of Playboy Enterprises, Inc.: Playboy is clearly a major factor in the sexual revolution. And clearly the social-sexual revolution is related to the women's movement. Nor were the feminists shy about accepting Hef's hospitality. Said Burke: "The people we have to get to support ERA are some of Hefner's constituents." Apparently his money doesn't hurt, either; his party netted \$25,000.

nardo Bertolucci was back in his home town of Parma, scouting locations for his new movie. La Luna, starring Jill Clayburgh. Seeing perhaps with the eyes of his imagination, the director stumbled over a No Parking sign and broke both his elbows. Not one to let so minor an inconvenience as arm-length casts deter him. Bertolucci was back on the set in two weeks. using a long wooden holder for his view finder. "When I started to direct this film." he said, "I already had a heavy responsibility as director and co-author of the screenplay, and had a part in the production of the film. Now it's an even heavier responsibility with the casts."



Bertolucci prepares to shoot

On the Record

Margaret Thatcher, British Tory leader: "You cannot have national welfare before someone has created national wealth.

Henry Kissinger, on his forthcoming autobiography: "I have written a thousand pages, and I am not even through my bachelor days.

Gloria Steinem, speaking to the American Psychological Association: "The average secretary in the U.S. is better educated than the average boss."

Malcolm Cowley, literary critic (Exile's Return, Writers at Work), on the affinity between writing and drinking: "I don't know that writers as a class drink more heavily than actors, advertising men. painters. one type of salesmen, or any other manies who want to be brilliant and self-assured.

Theodore H. White, reporter and author (In Search of History), on why he doesn't use a tape recorder for interviewing: "I like to give everyone what I call White's final option-the option of denying they ever said anything to me.



At the San Clemente fund raiser, John Wayne bows to the Nixons

Nagy supports Makarova

"My colleagues will hate me for saying it," says Hungarian-born Dancer Ivan Nagy, 35, "but the ballet is the original women's liberation profession. It is created for females." The impeccable partner to such ballerinas as Dame Margot Fonteyn and Natalia Makarova, Nagy is now planning to retire from the American Ballet Theater before weary leg muscles make him earthbound. Pouts Makarova: "He is the most lyrical dancer, and I will What will Nagy miss him " miss the most? "When I am dancing with a woman onstage and it works. I feel that I love her, and that sort of love simply does not exist offstage."

"I missed fighting with Mike Wallace," says Harry Reasoner. "Safer and Rather are

Television

The 1978-79 Season: I

Silverman's last-minute shuffle upstages the new series



A Lifeline surgeon; Joe Namath and the kids from The Waverly Wonders

As the 1978-79 season gets under way. TV's best show remains unchanged: it is the daredevil, off-screen saga of Master Programmer Fred Silverman. Newly enthroned as president of third-place NBC. Silverman just will not sit still. Last week on the eye of the new season's first premieres, he upstaged the entire industry by ripping up his own previously announced schedule. Silverman changed the prime-time lineup on five out of seven nights, shifting the long-running Saturday Night at the Movies to Wednesday and announcing a smorgasbord of "stunts" (movies and specials) for the fall. Says Mike Dann, ex-CBS program chief and onetime Silverman boss: "Never before have there been so many major moves so late in the game. Historically, the networks set the schedules on Washington's Birthday and never changed them. Now they're going to change them daily." Once again Silverman has rewritten the rules of his industry

The reasons for the last-minute shufhe are not hard to guess. Suck with weak programs chosen by the previous NIR regime. Silverman was headed for a thirdplace finish in September Replacement series new in production will not be ready until January, when Silverman will have choose from He has ordered up roughly 40 pilots since taking over the network in June 1 the meantime, explains Dansin June 1 the meantime, explains Dans-



NBC President Fred Silverman Rewriting the industry's rules

er Fitzgerald Sample's senior vice president Lou Dorkin. "Silverman has to work with what he's got. He has to stunt like crazy and cause as much confusion as possible until his own series are ready to go into place."

The new fall series, by popping in and out of the schedule throughout September, will escape conclusive Nielsen verdicts for many weeks. This novel stalling tactic typifies Silverman's bold programming.

Though many of Silverman's interim shows sound itted in two-part Rescue from Gilligan's Islands, they may fare better than the lameduck series that they will pre-empt. Among them are such rock-bottom offerings as Sword of Justice (Sept. 10, 8 p.m. E.D.T.), a contemporary rehashed [Zoro, and The Eddle Cupra Mysteries (Sept. 8, 9 p.m.), yet ambient point of the Companies of the Silverman (Sept. 7, 9 p.m.) has Juck Albertson playing a U.S. Senator, it seems as old-bat as The

Farmer's Daughter. NBC's principal new sitcom. The Waverly Wonders (Sept. 7, 8 p.m.), boasts a surprisingly ingratiating star in Joe Namath, but is otherwise a pale carbon of Welcome Back. Kotter.

NBC's one good series is Lifeline (Sept. 7, 10 p.m.), a breakthrough show that uses documentary techniques to record the dramas of real-life doctors and their patients. Though marred by heavy-breathing narration and a worshipful view of American medicine, the first episode does present an affecting portrait of a surgeon at work. The show's closeup depiction of operations and lack of continuing characters ensure bad ratings, yet that didn't bother Silverman when he announced Lifeline last spring. "You've got to take chances." he told NBC's skeptical affiliates. "Lifeline could be the single show on any network this fall that changes the face of prime-time television.

Maybe so, but last week Silverman announced that this series too would do a vanishing act for a whole month after its premer If it returns; it will be in a new and tougher time slot (Sundays at 10 p.m.), when it will be opposite Kuz and ARC movies. Says one SRC insider. "Silverman has little hope for Lifeion of the state of the same state of the introducing a show." So much for taking chances.

Once the dust settles from NBC's upheavals, the 1978-79 season may prove to be the most competitive in years ABC is returning with its winning (and largely Silverman-created) schedule, along with five new series. In Battlestar Galactica, premiering Sept. 17, it has the fall's only sure ratings blockbuster. An elaborate space fantasy starring Bonanza's Lorne Greene, the show's special effects are the work of Star Wars Wizard John Dykstra. But CBS has its strongest lineup since Silverman left that network in 1975. It remains to be seen whether ABC's new and untested programming chief. Anthony Thomopoulos. can beat back a serious challenge from his competitors

Still, some things never change, in-

cluding all three networks' conviction that audiences like characters, whose names begin with a hard k sound. While Kojak and Columbo have retured to retrus, their places will be filled this fall by such fiseroes as Kar. Eddie Capra. Jack Cole (Sword of Justice). Inc. Casey (Warner) Wonders). Iso Settley (Grandpul and even Professor Charles Kingsield 31. (Paper Sword of Sword of Sword of Justice). Inc. Casey (Warner).

Three good shows:

The Paper Chase (Sept. 9, Cliss, 8 p.m.). All summer Chis has been touting The Paper Chase as its classicst new program. One can see why. Well acted and produced, this series has a highbrow setting (a law school), a presti-

gious star (John Houseman) and harpsichord music on the sound track. As if all this were not proof enough of culture, the first episode contains not one but two 25c words: "contradistinction" and "propitious." PBS would kill to have a show like this.

Nonetheless. The Paper Chase is unlikely to tax the minds of viewers. Based on a negligible 1973 movie (which won Houseman an Oscar as best supporting actor), the series is a high-minded exercise in old-school TV sentimentality -a sort of Teacher Knows Best, Houseman plays a legendary professor whose stony exterior belies a heart as big as a lecture hall. He is surrounded by a bevy of students (one farm boy, one city slicker. one feisty womans who try to curry his favor and share his wisdom. Since the first episode recounts virtually the entire plot of the movie. The Paper Chase may have nowhere else to go except oblivion. CBS has put it opposite ABC's killer hits,



Lorne Greene (center) leads the human race to safety in Battlestar Galactica Riding the Star Wars comet to surefire block buster ratings.

and that is a far from propitious sign.

Raz (Sept 10, Gis 10, pan 1, Ron Leibman it a brash and at times obtained
character actor who does not have
what it takes to be a moste star. The
small screen is another matter. TV
audiences adore performers who burst
into their living crown like loudmouthed
relatives. Though such actors as Period
Carroll O'Connor never caused 1 and
sation in movies, they all made it quickly to TV superstardom. Thanks to Kaz.

Leibman will soon join their ranks, Kaz ls a street-wise ex-come who got a law degree in jail and now defends the poor and downtrodden. His Jegal methods are pushly, his language rough, but you can be sure the gets results for his client of the street with the series creators have also provided the series creators have also provided the series creators with the series of the se

WKRP in Cincinnati (Sept. 18. CBs. 8 pm.) If this Mary Tyler Moore production can maintain the level of its premere, it will be the funnies series to hit prime-time. I'V since The Marr Tyler Moore Mone itself Set at a money-losing radio station that dumps is "elevator music" format for 10-40 resk. WKRP is a siteom dream. Its laughs derive from character rather than contrived agas, its

cast is an ensemble of inventive comic actors. The first ensende, which establishes the premise and players with dazding efficiency is an almost steady how. In the MTM tradition, IWKRP is about the modern American family people who work together rather than live together. Amone the station em-

ployees are the hin new jongram director (Gary Sandy), a shamlessly corrupt ad manager (Frank Bonner), and a prissy newscaster obsessed with hop futures (Richard Sanders). If there is a standout performer, it is Howard Hesseman as a fading despit who falls audeep during his laughs that ever the same performers to fusive laugh track cannot keep up, with the pace.



Clockwise from top left: WKRP in Cincinnati, The Paper Chase, Kaz Heading toward the most competitive three-way race in sears.



Vacationers paddling on an idyllic inlet linking two lakes in the Boundary Waters Canoe Area of Minnesota

Environment

Storm over Voyageurs' Country

It's canoe against motorboat in Minnesota's lake country

I extends much farther than the eye can see: a great tapestry of shimmering blue lakes and islands forested with silver birch black spruce and majestic red pines. Eagles and ospreys wheel overhead, while moose and wolves roam the woods as they did in the days of the 17th century vova-

geurs. Crystal-clear lakes teem with enough trout and walleyed pike to make even the fishing novice feel like the compleat angler At dusk the call of the loon is heard

Now the peace of this magnificent million-acre northern Minnesota tract, known prosaically as the Boundary Waters Canoe Area (BWCA), has been broken by a bitter environmental dispute Like many land-use arguments raging across the country, it pits dedicated environmentalists (many of them city dwellers), who want to save the

wilderness at all costs, against country folk, who feel jobs and recreational activities must be preserved as well. For a look at what Minnesotans are calling the battle of the canoe vs outboard, TIME Correspondent Madeleine Nash toured the combat zone by car, on foot and, of

course, by motorboat and canoe. Her report

Ely, Minn (pop. 5,000), just outside the wilderness area, is normally a quiet, friendly town. But lately residents have been in a surly mood. SIERRA CIUB KISS MY AXE and NO SKIDOO NO CANOE, proclaim bumper stickers. A group of snowmobilers who whined into the forbidden area two winters ago and were promptly arrested are now local folk heroes dubbed

the Ely Ten. The strife has also been marked by violence: car windows have been broken, tires slashed and 200-year-old trees felled to block access to the canoeing paradise.

Most of Elv's outdoor-loving people demand unrestricted use of 'their" wilderness, including the right to crisscross it in snowmobiles and outboard-powered boats. As a local insurance man puts it: "Why should we be locked out of an area

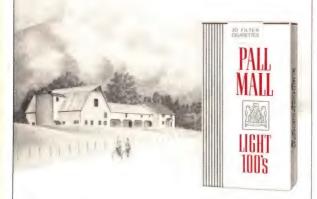
One of the few residents who disagree is Author Sigurd Olson, 79.







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Environment

author of The Singing Wilderness and The Hidden Forest. A trim, white-haired outdoorsman, he has been fighting for six decades to keep the BWCA free of mechanized intrusion. Says he: "Motors of any kind are a violation of wilderness values."

For all the efforts of environmentalists, the BWCA has long been roiled by Evinrudes and Johnsons. Even after it was included in the 1964 National Wilderness Preservation Act-making it by far the largest region of its kind east of the Rockies-logging and motorboating continued under an amendment sponsored by the late Senator Hubert Humphrey. But lumbering has since been voluntarily suspended and will be permanently outlawed under legislation slowly making its way through the political thickets of Capitol Hill. So environmentalists are now concentrating their ire on the remaining target: motorized recreational vehicles

Under a bill passed by the House, only 17% of the region's water surface would be left for motorboating, though outboards would still be permitted in the 2 million acres of adjoining lakeland in Superior National Forest. The rules would be still tougher against snowmobiles, with the vehicles barred from all recreational areas except two corridors leading to Canada.

Residents of northern Minnesota are strongly opposed to the bill leveling much of their anger at its co-sponsor. Representative Donald M. Fraser, in Demrerase and the strong of the strong of the their control of their control o

Insists a local leader. Lenore Johnson "Motors and snowmobiles do not harm the environment—they only offend the elite cance purists." Outdoor Equipment Supplier Woods Davis says that he would lose half of his busness if he could not rent motorboats to vacationers. Adds Ohn Chelenik, an Ely fishing diehard Ohn Chelenik, an Ely fishing diehard cight-hour day I can go cight times as far as a cancists can That's important."

Forester Miron Heinselman replies that if motorized vehicles are permitted, the BWCA will no longer be a true will-derness: "Solitude and silence are the essence of it." Janet Green, an ornithologist from Duluth, says that the noise of a motor there is like screaming in church, almost a profanation.

Few partisans on either side are willing to budge. The other weekend 300 local residents blocked access roads to the BWCA with cars and pickup trucks. "Our vacation is rather ruined," complained one frustrated canoeist. Retorted a prostere." Our lives are rather ruined."



reshmen in Cambridge, Mass., at the most expensive school in the U.S.: M.I.T

Education

Now, \$30,000 Diplomas

College costs, up 77% in a decade, are still soaring

ong before the first dormitory opened to signal the start of a new academic year, tens of thousands of parents had received those familiar and depressing envelopes with word from the college of their offspring's choice: tuition, room and board. All due immediates

Naturally college bills this year turned out to be the highest ever The average cost of education at a four-year private college has increased 6 1% over loss of the second of the secon

The 1978-79 cost of the ten most expensive undergraduate schools in the U.S. including tuition, fees, room and board

M.I.T				 	\$ 7,630
Bennington .					 7,540
Harvard					7,500
Yale					 7,500
Sarah Lawren	ice .				 7,440
U. of Pennsyl	vani	a.	 		7,300
Stanford			 	 	 7,299
Brown			 	 	 7,225
Princeton			 	 	 7,217

While the figures are staggering, there are still a few ways at least to soften the college tutino crunch. The College Beard notes that almost any family, even one with a gross income in excess of \$35,000 a year, might be eligible for some combination of grants or loans, depending on the number of children in college, among other financial consideration.

Families can also turn to state schools Many public colleges offer splendid education for less money, but not all that much less. This year the University of Delaware actually cut its tuition for instate residents by \$60 in order to attract more students. But overall costs at public four-year colleges have climbed almost as much as they have at private institutions during the past decade. Though tuition, room and board at public colleges average around \$2,000, many run quite a bit higher. Samples the University of Vermont (\$3,192), the University of Wisconsin (\$2.583), the College of William and Mary in Virginia (\$2,804), and Southern Oregon State College (\$2,411).

Relief of a size may also be on the way from Washington. After membrs of debate. Senators and Representatives are now in the final stages of approxing a tuition tax credit scheme. If it passes—and then survives threats of a presidential veto —parents could write off as much as \$250 on year for each member of the family enrolled in college. By 1980, that credit could be ashigh as \$500 on And so it goes college.

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Music

Musical Chairs for the Maestros

From New York to Los Angeles, batons are changing hands

t goes in spurts. For years major U.S. or-chestras are under the baton of an established conductor. Then one or two podiums open up, and suddenly a game of musical chairs is under way. Right now that game has never been livelier. Antal Dorati has taken over in Detroit, leaving Washington, D.C.'s National Symphony to Mstislav Rostropovich. St. Louis has plucked young American Leonard Slatkin from New Orleans. San Francisco select ed Edo de Waart from Rotterdam after Seiji Ozawa relinquished that post to concentrate on his other job in Boston. Minnesota has grabbed two top Europeans: Britain's Neville Marriner as music director and Germany's Klaus Tennstedt as principal guest conductor. Los Angeles is easily the high roller in the game. It has captured Carlo Maria Giulini. 64, an Italian who is considered a

lost Zubin Mehta, 42, to New York The Mehta move was the grandest, most publicized stroke of all: his appointment as music director of the New York Philharmonic to succeed avant-garde composer and conductor Pierre Boulez. Not everyone in New York was delighted. Boulez had been a cool, ascetic leader. Mehta, by comparison, had a reputation for more gloss than substance. There was the question of his repertoire, which stressed Tchaikovsky and Strauss to the detriment of the early classics. Finally there was his famous contretemps with the Philharmonic. In 1967 he enraged the New Yorkers by reportedly declaring that his own Los Angeles Philharmonic was better, that New York mu-

sicians were an ornery bunch, and that he wasn't interested in succeeding Leonard Bernstein. who was about to retire.

Mehta has yet to conduct a subscription concert-the first will be next week-and he is proceeding cautiously in his new town. But his celebrated gaffe, at least, is "practically forgotten, from the time I was a guest conductor in 1974. says Mehta. "That was when I went on the stage and apologized." He is now very glad to be in New York. "New York is the center of the musical world. and I felt that I should move there now rather than at age 55 or so." he says

His new musicians are equally happy Says Con-"There's a feeling in the or-



A pent-up emotion that electrifies.

chestra of the beginning of a very exciting and productive period." Others feel that Mehta is an antidote to Boulez's astringency, and that he will bring back some of the fire of the Bernstein days. "Boulez was not trying to reach the audience with spontaneous feeling, or luscious phrasing," says Violinist Oscar Ravina, "We'll



certmaster Rodney Friend: Carlo Maria Giulini, music director of the Los Angeles Philharmonic We've lost a Hercules, but we're getting a god

That positive start shows in Mehta's first rehearsals. He radiates pent-up emotion that electrifies the orchestra. In certain lyrical passages, as in Prokofiev's Suite from "Romeo and Juliet," he almost stops conducting, falling into a dreamy. swimming motion. At more dramatic moments, however, he will step smartly forward, as if charging directly into the music. Startled, the players give him the taut line that he wants.

Mehta, born in Bombay, studied conducting at the Vienna Music Academy. He took over the Los Angeles Philharmonic at 26, the youngest man at that time to lead a major American ensemble. In his 16-year tenure there. Mehta made a few memorable mistakes, one an embarrassing rock-classical concert. But Mehta's star quality and hard work helped to

mold his musicians into one of the country's top orchestras. His first season's repertoire in New York includes lots of familiar fare, and he

plans no major overhaul of the Philharmonic. "Innovation," he says, "happens as you go along." He will spend 18 to 22 weeks a year in New York, living with his wife Nancy on Manhattan's East Side. Another twelve to 14 weeks will go to his beloved Israel Philharmonic.

The Los Angeles musicians will miss Mehta, but they can't seem to lose these days. They have inherited an unsurpassed replacement Giulini, whose mystical readings of music sometimes seem inspired by communion with the composer Says one Los Angeles Philharmonic staff-"You could say that we've lost a

Hercules, but we're getting a god.

or years. Giulini has refused musical directorships of orchestras because of his intense dislike for the attendant administrative and social duties. In America, he has been known primarily for his 23 years as a guest conductor with

the Chicago Symphony. Los Angeles won him by offering freedom from paper work. a lighter-than-usual five-month load, and a blank check. A tall, slim, aristocratic man, Giulini is the rare maestro who is truly loved by his musicians. They may grumble about his perfectionism or his occasionally erratic tempi. But, says Victor Aitay, Chicago's co-concert-master, "he approaches music as a religion, like the devoted Catholic he is. He feels his belief so convincingly that it seems to us that this is the right way to play.

Giulini plans one major innovation for Los Angeles additional chamber music. Modern music will be left to guest conductors. Says he: "I don't feel at ease with music I don't

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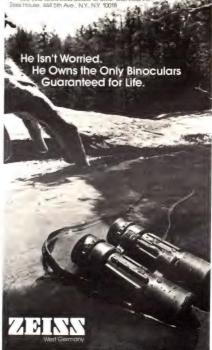
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understand," Giulini and his wife Marcella will live in Beverly Hills; there will be none of Mehta's social panache. Says Giulini: "I have lived like a bear for years,

isolated with my music.

Giulini and Mehta illustrate strikingly the contrasts in modern conductors: the colorest is modern conductors: the older, painstakingly schooled musicians who served a long apprenticeship before emerging into public view at about the age of 40, and the youngle-tage, learn-as-you-go conductors who have more commitments than time. The same contrast holds true among their recently appointed colleanues. The new faces:

▶ Edo de Waart, 37. Following Ozawa in San Francisco has not been easy for De Waart Ozawa is a spellbinder and a colorist. De Waart, who will continue with the Rotterdam Philharmonic another year, is a solid, serious musician. He programs lots of the classics, Mozart and Haydn, but also likes such modernists as Berg and Bartok. "None of the young conductors has a wide repertory, but De Waart is anxious to learn and that separates him from the rest," says Milton Salkind, president of the San Francisco Conservatory of Music. De Waart is not worried: "Herbert von Karajan once said it takes ten years to be a conductor and another ten before one is a good conductor. O.K., I've conducted almost twelve now. That makes me a conductor. I'll try to become a good one in San Francisco

Leonard Slatkin. 35, grew up professionally with St. Louis Before his stirit as music director of the New Orleans Phil-harmonic, he had moved upward through the conducting ranks of the orchestra he will now head. He is an inventive programmer who likes little-known Americana works and singles out the less popular symphonies of the major composers. Statun's weakness, musiciant feel, is his tender of the major composers statun's weakness, musiciant feel, is his tender of the major composers. Statun's weakness, musiciant feel, is his tender of the major composers. Statun's weakness, musiciant feel, is his tender of the major composers. Statun's weakness, musiciant feel, is his tender of the major composers.





St. Louis's Leonard Slatkin



mesota's Klaus Tennstedt

Antal Dorati. 22. The elders of the Detroit Symphony needed someone who 'could turn the orchestra has wasted no they picked or a second property of the international tour and a batch of recordings. "Detroit had not traveled much and had made no recordings in well over a decade." says the messor o'l and the archement of message or 'land the archement of

old-school, tremendously versatile conductor whose artistic innovations are matched by his administrative skill. "Mr. Dorati could even run General Motors," says President Robert Semple. That

that kind of routine." Dorati is an

is the ultimate Detroit accolade Neville Marriner, 54, and Klaus Tennstedt, 52. Minnesota is lucky. It has landed two men who have gained formidable international reputations in a relatively brief time Marriner, conductor of London's Academy of St. Martin-in-the-Fields chamber orchestra, has "charm and wit and intellect," says one London observer. His 200 recordings, many of Baroque music, have pleasingly brisk tempi and a gay, intimate sound. As music director. Marriner will bring his favorite Haydn and Mozart to Minnesota; his weakness may well be that specialized repertoire. But, says he, "if you want to have any impact as musical director, then you must take along the repertoire for which you were hired

Tennstedt will offer a complementary repertoire as principal guest conductor. favoring Bruckner, Strauss and Mahler. The former director of the State Orchestra in Schwerin, Tennstedt has a fluid line, springy beat and a confident technical mastery. He has never formally studied conducting. "Oh, buc can learn tricks," he observes. "But the contact with an orchestra? You must have it."

Contact with audiences is essential too. As this round of musical chairs comes to an end, people will be hearing familiar orchestras under new leadership. It promises to be an exciting time.



Neville Marriner, Minnesota's newly appointed music director



Edo de Waart, who has taken over in San Francisco

THE CHANCES YOU DON'T KNOW SECURITY WORKS.



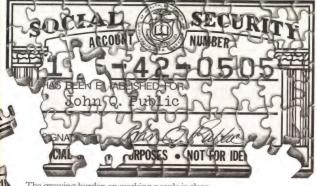
Research shows four out of ten people aren't aware that the money they pay in Social Security taxes is not specifically held for them until they retire.

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But paying-as-you-go requires that taxes be raised if benefits are raised. And over the years, the ratio of workers to beneficiaries has declined. In 1950 it was 14 workers to one beneficiary. Today it's down to three to one. It will continue to decline and by 2025 will be only two to one.

ARE FOUR IN TEN HOW YOUR SOC



The growing burden on working people is clear.

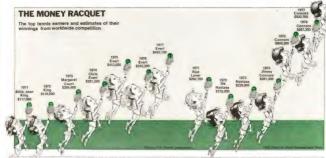
The life insurance companies believe in a sound Social Security system. And it can be kept sound if we maintain a proper balance between benefits and our ability to pay for them. So we should never forget that Social Security is intended only to be the floor of protection on which to build the other elements of a comfortable retirement-like private pensions, personal savings and life insurance.

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vou do

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We're working to make life better.



Sport

New Home for a Troubled Game

After a decade, open tennis is becoming, well, decadent

ber. The usual people were in attendance: Grand Slam Candidate Bjorn Borg with a fortune in endorsement insignia to grace his tennis toas; new women's No. I Martina Navratilova with a fortune in gold iewelry to adorn her now-winning form; Chris Evert with a list of crack hairdressers for prematch sprucing up. Vitas Gerulaitis with a list of ear-splitting discos for post-match winding down; Evonne Goolagong staved home with her baby: Jimmy Connors brought his mother along. Only the place was unusual: the U.S. Open Tennis Championships, better known to generations of players and fans as Forest Hills, was under way at a new site in Flushing Meadow. Queens. N.Y. After more than half a century, the small New York community that, like Wimbledon. gave a nation's tennis title its name. had vanished from the tennis vocabulary

Forest Hills—shandoned in favor of bigger gates at the new 25.500-san flacility—is the most prominent casualty of the entire bourn in the tent years since shannon and the control of the control of the control of the prominent shandon prominent circuit and another 55 million up for grades another 55 million up for grades of the women's tour. a bad call by a linearman is chosen to the control of th

It was the usual time: the last week in August and the first week of September Serious problems confronted the sport as it moved into its new National Grand Slam Candidate Bjorn Borg with a fortille in the Conference in Serious problems confronted with a fortille in the Serious problems confronted with a fortille in the Serious problems confronted with a fortille in the Serious problems of the Serious problems in the serious problems confronted with a fortille in the Serious problems. The serious problems confronted with a serious problems and the serious problems confronted with a serious problems. The serious problems confronted with a serious problems confronted with a serious problems confronted with a serious problems. The serious problems confronted with a serious problems and the serious problems confronted with a serious problems and the serious problems and the serious problems and the serious problems and the serious problems are serious problems.

At the end of a decade of undisciplined expansion, growing pains have begun to set in. On the eve of the U.S. Open, 15 former tennis greats-among them Fred Perry. Tony Trabert. Vic Seixas, Roy Emerson and Alice Marble -put their names to a two-page warning in a major tennis magazine, cautioning young players against the excesses of recent years. "The huge financial rewards you've received ... were undreamed of when we were in our primes." the elders wrote. "How have you repaid it? By debasing tennis-its standards, its traditions, its reputation-and jeopardizing its future . . Tennis must clean up its act . .

In the oldtimers' view, a vision shared by many in tennis, money alone has not been the root of such evil; indeed, they consider the closet professionalism of the past to have been much worse for the game. But they fear that an overabundance of lucre has choked off thoughtful cultivation of the sport's foundations. Banned from such prestigious but amateurs-only events as Wimbledon and Forest Hills, professional tennis players once barnstormed in station wagons to play for a cut of the gate at a high school gym. Today's stars are not only welcome at the big-name championships, they are free to jet from high-paying tournaments to still higher paying exhibitions to the stratospheric payoffs of staged-for-TV challeage matches Once Jack Kramer, Lew Head, Pancho Gonzales and Kor Rosswall dreamed of an organized cour circus wall dreamed of an organized cour circus regulars. The current Big Three—Borg, Connors and Argentina's Guillermo Wilas —can now ply their trade on two multimillion-dollar tours, Lamar Hunt's World Championship Tennis and the Grand Prix circuit. However, this year none of them has degened to play in enough them has degened to play in enough \$35 million bonis pool for top players they can make more money on the outside.

he preference for easy exhibition money over the demands of playing through a grueling tournament has littered the tennis calendar with nonscheduled two-man events and, too often, left promoters and sponsors with literally empty nets. Without top tennis names in the tourneys, gate sales slump and sponsors disappear. Late withdrawals to rest or to nurse phantom injuries-only to have fallen heroes turn up at an exhibition in Puerto Rico, not an orthopedic ward -have become common. As a result, corporations once eager to hitch their brand names to the tennis bandwagon have begun to have second thoughts. American Airlines sponsored a G.P. tournament for five years, putting up \$225,000 in prize money and another \$50,000 in promotion. But the absence of big-name players gradually undermined the event's allure, and the airline now refuses to sponsor the tournament next year

It is a pattern that could be repeated —often. Says Jack Kramer. "If you want to rest, fine. But if you're so tired you can't play in tournaments, how can you go to three cities for exhibitions? The big at-

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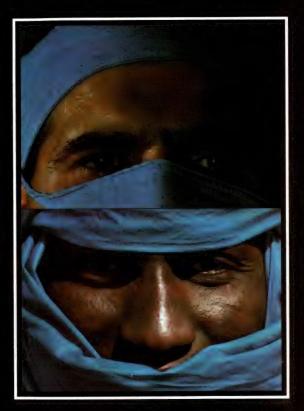
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Vitas Gerulaitis with Rolls-Royce
The good life vs. the good of the game

tractions, the top five or six guys, are marauders, using TV to play exhibitions and selling out to marketing devices."

Arthur Ashe, winner of the first U.S. Open in 1968. likewise decries the new superstars' lack of loyalty to the game. As an amateur. Ashe earned \$28 a day for his ten-day stint at Forest Hills, while the beaten finalist. Pro Tom Okker, took home a check for \$14.000 Says Ashe: "Only when the players take it upon themselves to assume responsibility for themselves to assume responsibility for

the circuit and the health of the game as a whole will we have coherence Right now we've got some greedy players at the top who do whatever they please entering tournaments late, asking for a literal guarantees.

The Justice Department has periodically examined the intertwined business interests of pro tennis for antitrust violations Often the same men have painted both sides of the tennis fence Promoters fumed at the power of Lawyer Donald Dell. who served both as agent for a number of top players and as legal adviser for the Associa-Fournament directors, such as Jack Kramer doubled as circuit organizers. The Federal Communications Commission and a House committee have looked into CBS's bogus \$250,000 winnertake-all" match between Connors and Ilie Nastase (in guaranteed \$500,000 Nastase received \$150,000)

"tanking," or purposely losing matches. Occasionally, players who lose early in singles expend less than full effort on their doubles matches with the aim of squeezing in a few days of rest or practice on a faltering serve.

N astase: currently under a 90-day ban for his lotathsome court behavior, threw the finals of the 1975 Canadian Open Championships after a linesman's call-went against him in the first set. Nascusses of the set of the se

as a distinct and week the quality of the part of the



Fair more serious are charges of players' defaulting and Forest Hills disappears from the lexicon in favor of bigger profits



Martina Navratilova with Wimbledon trophy
The new No 1 is on the gold standard

in Wimbledon history, tossed over a scholarship to turn pro. His earnings, \$68,432 to date this year, are far from Borg \$550, 141, but considerable for a kid who, not so long ago, survived on an allowance. At 15, Tracy Austin remains an amateur, but one sign of coming times is the fact that she is seeded No. 5 for the U.S. Open

In many respects, the new National Tennis Center at Flushing Meadow typafies the change in the game itself. Built with U.S. Tennis Association financing

or 90 5 million, at will pay for isself in short order Se.5 million was donated to U.S.T.A. coffers by cities to exchange for rights to televise the tournament for three years. Flushing Meadow is glass and concrete modern not Forest Hills grass and Toufor Jest from nearby. La Guardia Arton nearb

The only question that reman is mississed about the state of the sport is
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Milestones

DIED. Robert Shaw, 51, fiery character actor, novelist and playwright who parlayed his rugged good looks and powerful screen presence into late-blooming Hollywood stardom; of a heart attack; in Tourmakeady. Ireland. Shaw wrote five novels. critically acclaimed in his native Britain, and rewrote one. The Man in the Glass Booth, as a successful Broadway play directed by Harold Pinter. But he was best known as an actor, first on the London stage (Tiger at the Gates, The Long and the Short and the Tall), later in American movies, where he portraved a wideranging gallery of rogues. Among them: a sinister assassin in From Russia with Love, Henry VIII in A Man for All Seasons, a glowering Irish gangster in The Sting and, in his most popular role, the shark hunter Quint in Jaws.

DIED, John J. Wrathall, 65. President of Rhociesia, who served from 1964 to 1973 as his country's Finance Minister of a heart attack: in Salisbury One of Rhodesia's trade sanctions, the British-born Wrathall frequently lambasted London for participating in the embargo that followed his country's declaration of independence in 1965. Appointed to the figurehead pres-1976. Wrathall had been expected to vacate his office at year's end, in favor of a black Rhodesian.

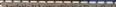
DIED. F. van Wyck Mason, 76. prolifie and bestselligh istorical novelist tamong his more than 60 books. Three Harbourz, than 60 books. Three Harbourz, beart attack while swimming, near Southampton, Bermuda. A skilled storyteller especially interested in colonial and Civil War America. Mason embellished his mantic Bourish. He also penned a popular series of tales of intrigue featuring Captain dater Major and Coloneli Hugh North, and during World War II series.

DIED, Bruce Catton, 78. pre-eminent Civil War historian and journalist who won a 1954 Pulitzer Prize for his first trilogy's concluding volume. A Stillness at Appomattox; in Frankfort, Mich. As a child. Catton listened to the yarns of Civil War veterans in his Michigan home town. A World War I veteran who pursued a peacetime career as a newspaperman, he tried to write a Civil War novel when he was 50. "I got 200 pages down, and it was awful," he recalled. "But the factual parts, where the armies were moving, when the battles were fought, that wasn't bad," He skimmed off the fiction, and the result was Mr. Lincoln's Army, the first of his 13 elegiac, historical summaries that re-create the Civil War in a sweep of colorful detail. Catton also worked as senior editor of the hardbound American Heritage: The Magazine of History

The Dallas Cowboys Cheerleaders and the officially licensed NFL St perstripes from AJD.





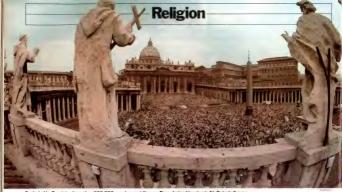


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Encircled by Bernini colonnades, 200,000 people greet the new Pope during blessing in St. Peter's Square

How Pope John Paul I Won

The Cardinals knew what they wanted: a warm and humble man

Seated at a table in front of the Sistine Chapel altar, the Cardinal solemnly intoned the name written on each ballot "Luciani". Luciani Luciani "Beside him sat two other Cardinal

"Beside him sat two other Cardinal serututores (vote counters) who carefully plucked the ballots from a silver chalice, unfolded them and passed them to their

colleague. It was the fourth and final ballot of the astonishing oneday conclave that gave the Catholic world its 263rd Pope. Albino Cardinal Luciani, 65, Patriarch of Venice.

As the counting went on, two Cardinals who had entered the conclave as favorites listened attentively. Both are highly placed in the Vatican's powerful bureaucracy, the Curia Sergio Pignedoli, who sat just to the right of the altar, and Sebastiano Baggio, who sat just to the left. But the name that kept resounding toward the shadowy ceiling of the chapel belonged to no seasoned veteran of the Curia. It belonged to a Cardinal who had never drafted documents from the dry heart of the Vatican at all, or served overseas in the papal diplomatic service. He had, in fact, only rarely been outside Italy in his life

The waiting world was sur- Dispensing with the customary papal "we.

prised, then pleased by the new Pope, a lifelong pastor and teacher who seemed to show a rare blend of strength and humility, a fine gift for words, a reassuing balance between kindness and worldly practically. But how had he come to be chosen? And why? Had some kind of secret combine among the Princes of the



John Paul I greets Cardinals after election

Church brought Luciani to the fore? Or a compromise that, despite formal assertions of happiness, really left nobody

happy?

Often the answers to such questions have remained locked in mystery, protected by the wall of secreey that attends the conclave, the vows of silence taken by the Cardinals as they enter and are sealed from the outside world. But after this conclave—perhaps out of sheer exthis conclave—perhaps out of sheer exparticipants proved talkative, and Timls?

Jordan Bonfante and Roland Fliamin have pieced together much of the story of the proceedings in the Sistine Chapel. It is clear that Luciani came to power through no accident, but as a result of a spontaneous consensus that evolved from three agreements reached during the lengthy pre-conclave period that followed the death of Pope Paul VI on Aug. 6.

Probably half of the L11 Cardinal-electors went into the conclave still undecided. But most were fairly convinced that the Pope would, once again, have to be an Italian. Even many Asians and Afficians, whose numbers are growing and whose concerns of ten differ from their brother Cardinals in Europe and the New World, conceded that an Italian rove the property of the property of the World, conceded that an Italian rove the property of the property of the World, conceded that all Italian profess the property of the property of the World, conceded that will must play in Italy's uncertain politics. Beyond that some Cardinals feared that any non-Italian might give a threatening new tilt to the Vatican

The second consensus, resisted to the end by some members of the Curia, was that the church, whatever its farflung political and administrative problems, needed a pastoral Pope "It is one thing to interpret the faith and another to convey it to the people in the parishes," said one ranking Curia prelate "That is something that the bishops-whatever their theology -understand better than the Curialists at their little desks.

Explained another Cardinal "I think all of us had agreed in our own minds before the conclave that we need-

ed to go back to a humble, pastoral man, although we did not really consult each other about it. And then, when we went in it became clear to us that this was what we wanted." The third consensus, in the words of still another participant, was that the new Pope be "not obvious, and not controversial

That left the field exceptionally wide open, and as the Cardinals chatted among themselves in the Apostolic Palace after they had been sealed in for the duration of the conclave on Aug. 25. nobody could guess how the vote would go

But by Saturday morning, when the conclave opened in an atmosphere of high tension. the true contest already lay between two groups of Italians, the well-known Curialists Baggio. Pignedoli and Paolo Bertoli, and the "pastoral" archbishops By choices soon narrowed down to Guseppe Siri. 72. of Genoa. Corrado Ursi. 70, of Naples, and Luciani Siri had the backing of the unequivocal right-wingers, and for that very reason failed to attract a broader base Ursi lacked the stature and popularity of the other two And there was Luciani anyone, and actively liked by ev-

On the first ballot the votes well as throwaway names. By the lines began to grow clear. No non-Italian figured prominently on the tally sheet that conclave plus one: Not did any have a discernible lead But the main competition seemed to be between the principal

At noon the two sets of ballots skew ered on a long needle and string like a flares to send up a dark no Pope signal

to the waiting crowds in St. Peter's Square But the flue above the stove was broken. and black smoke sceped through the chapel, partially obscuring Michelangelo's famous frescoes. For a quarter of an hour, the assembled Cardinals coughed. covered their mouths and rubbed their eyes until two windows were opened to clear the air As the Cardinals broke for lunch, walking to the Pontifical Hall in the palace's Borgia apartments, intense discussions were under way.

On the third ballot, at 4:30-after a traditional Roman siesta-Luciani burst to the fore, falling just short of a majority



The new Pontiff's first speech from St. Peter's balcony Instead of thrones and naras a solemn Mass

me Cardinals Willebrands of The Neth erlands and Ribeiro of Portugal sitting on Whispered one Courage If the Lord

was fast and was speeded further by the Cardinals decision to dispense with the

ritual declarations that were required during the earlier sessions as each man deposited his ballot in the chalice. As the count went on, no other name but Luciani's was read out. There were a number of blank ballots cast by Curialist and conservative bitter-enders. But roughly 90 votes went to Luciani, and Vatican Radio described his election as "virtually by acclamation When Luciani went over the 75 mark such ringing applause echoed in the chapel that a Swiss Guard posted outside was startled. He looked at his watch 6:05 p.m.

The chapel door was opened and eight nclave aides entered to accompany

Jean Cardinal Villot, the church's Camerlengo or chamberlain, to the flustered Luciani, who was still seated in his place under a fresco of the baptism of Christ The Camerlengo, his face ual question. "Do you accept your canonical election as Supreme Pontiff" Luciani at first replied. 'May God forgive you for what you have done in my regard Then he gave his assent "Accepto, and announced the name he had chosen for himself as the new Pope loannes Paulus The choice immediately stirred pleased comments among the Cardinals

After the singing of the Te new Pope was escorted to the sacristy to don his temporary papal robes. He reappeared in a white cassock with a shoulder-length cape and a high white sash Grinning happily, he took the throne that had been crected in front of the altar, and the joyful Cardinals approached one by one to embrace him and to kiss the papal ring John Paul I had a word for many of them "Holy Father thank you for having said ves-Replied the Pope Perhaps it would have been better if I had

A number of Cardinals were so exuberant at the election of the their personal notes and tally sheets igniting the paper with

"At that point," I uciani explained later - ready gone up-but now the Cardinalitial

the Cardinals in conclave overnight and the informal mood continued through dinner that evening as the new Pope took his previously assigned place at the table

Songs of a "Poor Wren"

f I hadn't been a bishop. I would have wanted to be a journalist," Albino Luciani once told an interviewer. Throughout his lifetime the new Pope has been a man of words, written and spoken, in sermons and interviews, in dozens of articles and several books. The samples below reveal a man with profound conservative instincts but a light touch and a sense of humor. They also show that, despite a parochial career. John Paul I has wide cultural interests:

TERRORISM After terrorists kidnaped Christian Democratic Leader Aldo Moro earlier this year, Cardinal Luciani told a newspaper that "the negation of God" was at the root of social distress. "Tear God out of man's heart? Tell children that sin is only a fairy tale invented by their grandparents to make them behave? Print school textbooks that ignore God and deride authority? Then don't become amazed at what's happening. It's already an effort for those who believe in God to remain honest. Just imagine how it is

if one no longer believes in God." COMMUNISM When Italy's Communist leader, Enrico Berlinguer, made a peace bid to the church last October. Luciani wrote: "At the time of Fascism people said. 'The difference between the Soviets and the Fascists is that if you have five cows. the Soviets take four and leave you one. The Fascists leave you all the cows, but they come and milk them all. I'm afraid that tomorrow we'll be able to say something similar: 'The Communists of the Soviet Union rob you of almost all your freedom. The Italian Communists promise to leave you all of it, but in reality it's not so

DIVORCE "I think that matrimonial love is giving of oneself Making an appeal for help and praver to another, but so intimate and Awhimsical scholar with a gift for words noble, so loyal and trustful, that

in a way it claims everything, and in another it excludes everyone. That love is a decapitated love if we admit reservations, a temporary nature, and rescindability. So that divorce is the sword of Damocles hanging over conjugal love: its presence generates uncertainty, fear, suspicion

EDUCATION In his 1949 book Catechism in Crumbs, offering advice to religious educators. Luciani wrote: "Michelangelo was asked. How do you produce statues that are so full of life? He responded: The marble already contains the statues; it is just a matter of extracting them. Like marble, children are rough material: you can extract gentlemen, heroes, even saints." Last year Luciani publicly opposed the proposed new concordat between the Vatican and Italy because it would remove compulsory religion classes from public schools: "By decapitating religious culture, will we not decapitate culture as well?"

Over the years Luciani has written many whimsical "letters" to past personalities, real and fictional, which were collected in a 1976 book put out by the St. Anthony Messenger Press called Illustrissimi (The Most Illustrious

To Sir Walter Scott "Honor to the Scotsman and the creator of the clean historical novel. I repeat it sincerely. though I have small reservations about the arrows shot here and there against the Catholic Church." He extols the "courage and loyalty" in Scott's novels and expresses "astonishment that despite today's deluge of morally degrading literature, young people are still drawn to them.

To Charles Dickens Luciani informs Dickens that he liked his novels as a boy because "they are imbued with a sense of love for the poor and of social regeneration, and are rich with fantasy and humanity." He would like to see these ideas "broadened and adapted" for all poor people, nations and individuals alike, particularly for "the poor Third World countries.

To Pinocchio (describing what it is like to be a youth today): "You will feel the need to establish your own ego. You will feel the need to be accepted by your peer group. Whatever they wear, you will wear. While you will be anticonformist in many things, you will be without realizing it a 100% conformist. Some people advocate a more permissive morality. But young people mustn't accept that permissiveness. Their love should be love with a capital 'L,' and it should be beautiful like a flower, precious like a jewel, and not vulgar like the bot-



To Carlo Goldeni (comparing the 18th century Venetian playwright's The Boors with Shakespeare's The Taming of the Shrew): "Shakespeare's Katherina is 'tamed' by hunger and weariness, but in The Boors, the reverse is true. The husbands start out as the 'tamers' and end up tamed.' They have to admit that wives and daughters should not be tamed, but listened to. Between your play and Shakespeare's, I prefer yours, dear Goldoni. Yours is more human, mor just, closer to the reality of both then and today-even if your feminism seems pale compared to today's

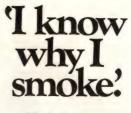
To Mark Twain "I fear that the faithful of my diocese would be scandalized: 'A bishop who quotes Mark Twain! Perhaps one should explain to them

that just as books vary from one to the other, so too do bishops. Some bishops, in fact, resemble eagles, who sail loftily with solemn documents. Others are nightingales who marvelously sing the praises of the Lord. Others, instead, are poor wrens, who only twitter as they seek to express a few thoughts on extremely profound subjects. I, dear Twain, belong to the latter category.

To St. Bernard of Clairvaux Recalling the saint's letter of advice concerning which candidate to vote for in a conclave, Luciani writes: "The first is a saint? Let him pray for us. The second is learned? Let him edify us and write a few erudite books. The third is a man of prudence? Let him govern us. Let him become Pope

To Jesus Christ "Dear Jesus. I have received some criticism. People have said: 'He is a bishop, a Cardinal. He has been busy writing letters in all directions. To Mark Twain. To Peguy and who knows to how many others. And not even one line to Jesus Christ.' But you know that I try to maintain a continuous conversation with you ... take comfort in the thought that the important thing is not for one person to write to Christ but for many people to love and emulate him. Fortunately, despite everything, this still occurs today.





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Religion

Rome did not get its first real look at this engagingly humble man until the next day, when 200,000 people filled St. Peter's Square for the weekly Sunday noon blessing. John Paul spoke for seven minutes. dispensing with the Papal "we. brimming with good nature. bringing forth an adoring roar. "Let us understand each other," he told the crowd. "I do not have the wisdom of heart of Pope John. nor the preparation and culture of Pope Paul. However, now I am in their

place and must try to help the church. I hope you will help me with your prayers," A GREAT POPULAR PER-SONALITY, headlined Milan's normally austere Corriere della Sera.

What manner of man was this new world celebrity? The week brought forth the first crop of Luciani stories: the schoolboy in the foothills of the Dolomite Alps playing hookey to catch birds, the farm boy doing chores barefoot to save shoe leather for his poor family, the young seminary professor devouring books during his two sojourns in a tuberculosis sanitorium.

The Pope's brother Edoardo, a retired schoolteacher, told how Albino grew up, "torn between the devil and holy water," his mother a devout Catholic, his father an itinerant laborer who spouted an old-fashioned anticlerical socialism. In one of the few sour comments on Luciani's election, an 80-year-old man in his native village of Canale d'Agordo grumbled: "It's a scandal, this election of this Pope. He's a very good man, but his father burned crucifixes in his stove

aybe, but the father also gave minor seminary at eleven. After that he spent his entire career in the schools and rectories of northeastern Italy. So valuable was he to the faculty of the seminary at Belluno -where he taught for ten years -that he won a Vatican dispensation to earn degrees (with honors) at Rome's Pontifical Gregorian Univer- Strolling with his staff along a Vatican gallery sity by taking exams without attending a single class.

The new Pope gave a glimpse of his | personal style with the plans for his Sept. 3 open-air accession ceremonies. At his direction it was not called a "coronation" or even a scaled-down "enthronement. but simply a "solemn Mass to mark the start of his ministry as Supreme Pastor. John Paul asked not to be carried on the usual portable throne but to walk in procession. Most significant, he did not wish to be crowned with the triple-decked, beehive-shaped tiara. Instead, a pallium, the white woolen stole symbolizing his title of Patriarch of the West, would be placed on his shoulders.

The record seemed to show a man of prudence and patience, a scholar with a certain sense of humor, a priest full of humility and candor. But how would the Cardinal's qualities prove out when tested by the intricacies of church policy? During his years in Venice, parish priests found him open-minded, but unwilling to budge a millimeter when doctrine was at stake. "He is a hardliner on orthodoxy. says the religion editor of Venice's leading daily. Luciani has been hostile to the worker-priest movement and to many



"People will ask. 'Is he John or is he Paul?

workers' Communist attitudes, but has defended their economic rights.

The new Pope's position on doctrine is likely to please the Curia, which could use some cheering up. As a senior Vatican prelate conceded, John Paul's election "was like a report card with a flunking grade for the Curia." Seeking to salve bruised Curial egos, the Pope observed in a midweek speech to the Cardinals about the Curia and the Vatican: "It is not difficult to recognize our inexperience in so delicate a sector of church life. We promise to treasure the suggestions that will come to us from our worthy co-workers. One of his first acts was to reappoint the heads of all major Vatican offices, a stan-

dard practice. His own choices will be made later, gradually.

Though the Pope underscored "collegiality" (power-sharing in the church). he is no ecclesiastical democrat. After the third international Synod of Bishops in 1971 he scolded those who say that body is a parliament. "The fathers are not a legislative or decision-making assembly," he said, "but rather a consultative one for the Pope." Last year he said, "Christ him-

self-and not the grass roots-confers authority on the Pope and the bishops, also specifying in what way to exercise.

n his inaugural address to the Cardinals last week. John Paul pledged to carry forward the work of the Second Vatican Council, convened by Pope John XXIII in 1962 and concluded by Paul in 1965. He would, he said, put a "priority" on the ongoing revision of the canon law codes. Last year, however, the then Cardinal Luciani commented of this project: "With Montesquieu, we must say. The laws need to be touched with trembling hands.

The inaugural speech showed moments of eloquence: "The danger for modern man is that he would reduce the earth to a desert, the person to an automaton, brotherly love to planned collectivization. The church, admiringly yet lovingly protesting against such 'achievements.' intends, rather, to safeguard the world that thirsts for a life of love from dangers that would attack it.

The speech also put a noteworthy emphasis on ecumenism, the search for unity between the world's 700 million Roman Catholics and 400 million other Christians. This could be one of the crucial symbolic issues of John Paul's pontificate, and it is an area on which his thinking is unknown. In the same speech he vowed that he would pursue unity "without diluting doctrine but, at the same time, without hesitation." Still, the new Pope's thinking on steps toward reunion is unknown

The crucial decisions of John Paul on these and other issues defy easy prediction. Whatever his instincts. the Pope is in some sense still the "prisoner of the Vatican," where visions of change are so often circumscribed by tradition-and realism. On the day after the election, the Pope's choice of names was, as it always is, regarded as one of the few indications of the tone of his pontificate. Much has been made of John Paul's double choice. Last week in Rome still more was being said on the subject. Remarked Belgium's Cardinal Suenens: "People will ask. 'Is he John or is he Paul?' He will be both in his own way. His manner is more John's, but it is like mixing oxygen and hydrogen-you get water, two different elements producing a third substance.

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Cinema

Vanities

A DREAM OF PASSION
Directed and Written by Jules Dassin

An anima actives portraving an anima, actives in thought to be, especially by desperate people, one of the surest plays in show bit. The great lady who undertakes the assignment is certain to be applieded for the bonesty and brawary certain age are thought to combine volutility and volunerability in a colorflow way, the opportunities for brawar effects are endless. The opportunities for the color of the case of Meinta Mercouri, in this we created for her, that the move has the sufficient gain of a vanity production.

Mercouri plays a fading film star who returns to her native Greece to appear in Medea and also in a TV film about her preparation for the role. As a publicity stunt she arranges to visit. in jail, an American woman (Ellen Burstyn) who. like Medea, has committed infanticide What with a demanding rehearsal schedule and the raging and pouting she inficts on her director and her entourage.

you would think the Mercouri character would have no time left to feel guilty about exploiting the half-mad murderess, but she does. Repeatedly she goes back into the prison to see Burstyn, allowing Dassin some cheap, melodramatic psychologizing about Medea.

But nothing very vital is added to anyone's understanding of that classic figure.

and Mercouri's performance in long scenes from Medea doesn't help much either. There is much eye rolling, teeth baring and anguished screeching, but no break in the clouds of self-absorption that always hover around her. Finally, the modern Medea's story gets told, the play opens, and the picture ends, leaving the audience no wiser



Melina Mercouri visits Ellen Burstyn in A Dream of Passion
Much eye rolling, teeth haring and anyuished screeching

DEWAR'S, PROFILES

(Pronounced Do-ers "White Label")

Burstyn's understated performance as a simple. Bible-spouting woman driven crazy by her husband's philandering is the movie's single redeeming feature. Otherwise there is nothing emotionally or intellectually involving here. Unless of course, one is interested in some "personal statements" about the state of the movie business, contemporary issues and the star and director themselves that they manage to tuck in along the way. It perhaps need not be added that these are of a piece with the rest of A Dream of Passion-awkward, pretentious and - Richard Schickel

Silent Comedy

A SLAVE OF LOVE Directed by Nikita Mikhalkov Screenplay by Friedrich Gorenstein and Andrei Mikhalkov-Konchalovsky

If A Slave of Love had been made in France, it would not hold too many surprises: the movie is yet another variation on that most imitated of film classics. Jean Renoir's The Rules of the Game. But A Slave of Love comes from the Soviet Union, not France, and that single fact easts the film in a startling light. It isn't often that the Soviets export movies that aim to be lyrical, sentimental and commercial. One could sooner imagine Universal Pictures releasing a musical remake



Getting past the initial shock

of Eisenstein's Alexander Nevsky-with or without Sensurround

Once one gets past the initial shock. A Slave of Love proves to be a decent knockoff. Like Renoir's 1939 film, it offers a moving portrait of a society on the brink of convulsive change. Set just after the 1917 Revolution, the film takes place in pastoral Crimea, where a harried group of actors and moviemakers are trying to complete a frivolous silent melodrama Hundreds of miles away, the government has fallen to the Bolsheviks, but the film company tries to go doggedly about its business. Inevitably. Slave's characters discover that not even artists can hide from the onrushing forces of history

There is much to admire in Director Nikita Mikhalkov's rendering of this tale. He has shot the movie in summery, impressionistic colors that well evoke the end of imperial Russia. His comic vignettes about the early days of his country's film industry are reminiscent of oldtime Hollywood lore, right down to the portrayal of temperamental screenwriters and cost-conscious producers. Slave even has a character who is a Russian equivalent of American Silent-Era Star John Gilbert a dashing leading man whose speaking voice is disconcertingly high-

Though the film's show-biz types remain ineffectual to the end. Mikhalkov refuses to poke fun at them. More often he is touched by their plight -especially that of Olga, the movie troupe's star actress Olga barrels through real-life matters of love, death and conscience in the same florid manner as in her on-screen roles. yet she is more tragic than foolish. As played by Yelena Solovey, an actress of impressive range, this heroine's helpless indecisiveness sometimes achieves Chekhovian dimensions

Unfortunately the film's screenplay could have used a little Chekhov-or Gorki-as well. Too many lines are overly explicit ("We're like children forgotten in the nursery of a house on fire"), others re-

REID J. DAITZMAN

HOME: Stamford, Connecticut

AGE: 30

PROFESSION: Clinical psychologist

HOBBIES: Photography, poetry, jogging.

MOST MEMORABLE BOOK: "The Naked and the Dead" by Norman Mailer

LATEST ACCOMPLISHMENT: Received the Social Issues Dissertation Award from the Society for the Psychological Study of Social Issues for his investigation of the relationships between hormones and personality.

QUOTE: "The names given the different sciences are merely arbitrary divisions. The integration of all sciences should facilitate the potential that one day man will know thyself.

PROFILE: Energetic and extraordinarily capable. His enviable combination of enthusiasm and intellectual ability makes him the classic "accomplisher."

HIS SCOTCH: Dewar's "White Label"



Cinema

call the parody of Woody Allen's Love and Death ("You are choked by boredom") Mikhalkov could also use some of Renoir's toughness of mind and poetic genius The Rules of the Game dared to dissect contemporary France: A Slave of Love is essentially a safe nostalgia piece. Where Renoir merged theme, style and narrative into a seamless whole. Mikhalkov must shift gears as his film moves among its various concerns A Slave of Love is further afflicted by a dippy sound-track score, but such flaws are a real part of this picture's appeal Somehow it is reassuring to know that the West does not have a monopoly on bourgeois film mak-- Frank Rich ing, dippiness and all.

Civil War

A WOMAN AT HER WINDOW Directed by Pierre Granier-Deferre Screenplay by Jorge Semprun

The woman is the bored and elegant wife of a witty: philandering Italian diplomat stationed in Greece in 1936, when, as people used to say, the war clouds were gathering. Whatshesees from her window is a Communist on the run from a police roundup ordered by a new faseist dictatorship. What happens after he climbs through the window is that love.



Romy Schneider and Victor Lanoux in Woman Linking romance and revolution

conquers the class barriers and she devises an elaborate stratagem to help him escape the country. Later, we are given to understand, she joins him and they both become martyrs to his cause after World War II begins.

A very simple story, though told with needless complexity. Yet it does have a certain charm. Romy Schneider is extraordinarily attractive as the woman. and Victor Lanoux (of Cousin, Cousine) offers both stalwart charm and ideological reticence as the revolutionary. We are allowed to gather that what makes him more attractive than her husband, who is funnier and probably better company over the long haul, is that belief in something beyond oneself tends to make a fellow more exciting sexually A dubious point, but sufficient for a movie which. like others written by Semprun (notably La Guerre Est Finie), insists that there is a link between the romantic and the revolutionary spirits. Since that is the only worthwhile humanistic argument for maintaining a rebellious posture, and certainly the only likable one, his pictures tend to have a worldly and rueful air that is appealing

Granner-beferre's talents perfectly sait that spirar. The textures of a period costume, the mood of a grand hotel or a diplomatic corps tennis tournament —these he dreamily recaptures for us in a way that grees the film is strangely innecent, almost wistful quality. How one wishes that the revolutionary politics of our age had actually been conducted with the elegance and civility deprede here if only history had Granner-beferre's gotten for the condition of the gramophone playing tanges had not been drownedour. R.S.



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Books

Glorious Commander

AMERICAN CAESAR: DOUGLAS MACARTHUR, 1880-1964 by William Manchester: Little, Brown: 793 pages; \$15

Douglas MacArthur is one of the major embarrasments of American history. On one hand be was, without quibble or question, a military genius of the rank of Alexander. Hannibal and Napoleon. On the other hand, as this flawed but fascinating biography makes clear, he could be one of the pettiest and most arrogant men ever to have worn the uniform of the U.S. Army.

MascArthur's strategies helped to win three wars. but foreigners often appreciated him more than his own countrymen, winston Churchill spoke of him as "the glorious commander." To the Japanese, the seemed endowed with almost superhuman powers Yet Franklin Roosevel privately labeled him one of the two most dangerous men in America (the other was Huey Long), and Harry Truman called

him "a counterfeit."

MacArthur was a man of maddening contradictions, half mamma's boy and half the warrior son of a warrior father Arthur MacArthur was not yet 20 when he led a charge up Missionary Ridge in the Civil War, an action that won him the Medal of Honor. He went on to fight Apaches in the West and Spaniards in the Philippines, which he subsequently administered as military governor. Temperamental and occasionally insubordinate, he was publicly rebuked by Teddy Roosevelt for predicting war with Germany "Arthur MacArthur," his aide later said, "was the most flamboyantly egotistical man I had ever seen, until I met his son

Mary Pinkney ("Pinky") MacArthur should have worn stars herself. Few mothers have fought harder for their sons than she fought for Douglas, or dominated them so completely. When he was about



MacArthur and mother at West Point, 1899

to take his exams for West Point, she gave him a pep talk that he never forgot: "You must believe in yourself, my son, or no one else will believe in you." Naturally, he passed and, just as naturally, his mother moved to Craney's Hotel near his dormitory, where for four years she could see the lamp in her son's window and tell whether he was doing his homework.

He was of course. Only two other cadets, one of them Robert E. Lee, had ever received higher grades at the Point. His contemporaries regarded him with awe, and pictures from the time show why. Lean and handsome, with a beaklike nose, he radiated confidence and authority But peacetime Army life made MacArthur resiless and insubordinate. "It's the orders you disobet that

Excerpt

In his braided cap. pausing to relight his corncob from time to time, he once more made a conspicuous target. A Nambu opened up. He didn't even duck. As he strolled about, inspecting four damaged landing craft and looking for the 24th Division's command post, with the diminutive [Carlos] Romulo skipping to catch up. IGeneral Georgel Kenney heard the General murmur to himself: 'This is what I dreamed about.' Kenney thought it was more like a nightmare. He could hear the taunts of enemy soldiers, speaking that broken English which was so familiar to soldiers and Marines in the Pacific: 'Surrender, all is resistless!' and 'How are your machine guns feeling today?' and 'F.D.R. eat shit!' The airman heard a G.I. crouched behind a coconut log gasp: 'Hey, there's General MacArthur!' Without turning to look, the G.I. beside him drawled. 'Oh. yeah? And I suppose he's got Eleanor Roosevelt along with him.' Apparently enemy soldiers were just as incredulous. After the war [Tomoyuki] Yamashita said that despite mounting evidence to the contrary, he couldn't believe that MacArthur was really there on that first day of the invasion.

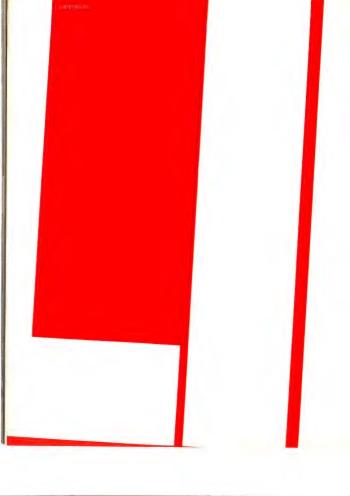
make you famous." he told one officer World War I gave him his chance, and he distinguished himself as second-incommand of the famous Rambour agrand freas regulations. He walked through the trenches in riding breeches, a turtience's wester, and a 4-ft-long muffler knitted by his mother. The doughboys, unite the G1s a generation later, adored

him and called him "the fighting dude."





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Books

After the war MacArthur returned to West Point as one of its most innovative superintendents. At the age of 42 he married: seven years later he was divorced. He did a tour of duty in the Philippines. and then, in 1930 he became Army Chief of Staff in Washington. It was a post his father had sought but never received. Two years later. MacArthur ordered the forcible eviction of hungry veterans, the "bonus marchers." from their Washington encampment, a totally unnecessary action that only left anger and bitterness. He also began to speak of himself with such third-person grandiloquence as. "MacArthur has decided to go into active command in the field. There is incipient revolution in the air.

In flict, the only revolution turned out to be the New Deal, and Rooseveli's brain-trusters regarded MacArthur with as much suspicion as he did them. After a superior of the superior of the

Japan's belligerence revived MacAr-thur's career. A few months before Pearl Harbor, a worried Roosevelt placed him in charge of U.S. as well as native troops in the islands. Washington refused his pleas for more men, but sent dozens of B-17s and P-40s that it thought might discourage a Japanese attack. Nine crucial hours after he heard of the attack on Pearl Harbor, Imperial bombers destroved most of the planes while they were still sitting on their runways, wing to wing. MacArthur's failure to heed the warning of Pearl Harbor and to save his planes was perhaps the greatest blunder of his career. It remains unexplained to this day. He followed that mistake by neglecting to move the stockpiles of food he had in other parts of the Philippines to the Bataan peninsula, where he planned to make his final stand. It was a costly error; the Bataan defenders succumbed to hunger as much as to the Japanese.

After that, however, MacArthur dideverything right. Though he never received more than 12% of the Americans sent abroad, he almost immediately put the Japanese on the defensive. He was very cautious with the lives of his men. From the time he left the Philippines until he reconquered them two years later, his troops suffered fewer than 28,000 casualities, by contrasts, 72,000 Americans caulties, the contrasts, 72,000 Americans claimed MacArthur "I will not take by serifice what I can achieve by stratesy."

sacrifice what I can achieve by strategy.

The Japanese were a savage foe. As MacArthur prepared to liberate his beloved Manila. Tojo's troops strapped hospital patients to their beds and then set the buildings on fire. They raped and killed women of all ages, and, according

io Manchester, gouged out the eyes of this stall total, 100,000 Fillipinos were murdered. Yet when he took charge of occupation forces in Japan, emproor in all but name, MacArthur showed himself to be magnificently generous. The Japanese never had a more enlightened ruler. He rebuilt Japan along liberal lines. He helped draft a democratic constitution, client land holdings.

When his third war broke out in Korea. MacArthur was 70, but he took vigorous charge of United Nations forces. He engineered the Inchon landings behind the enemy's lines, one of the most startlingly successful maneuvers of all time. He then recklessly and arrogantly pressed his luck. Despite repeated warning signs from Peking, he pushed US. troops up to



MacArthur reviews troops in occupied Japan
A generous emperor in all but name.

the Manchurian border. Massed Chinese soldiers intervened and drove U.N. troops into a bitter winter retreat. The war was needlessly widened at the very moment that victory was in sight.

Manchester argues that Truman was not quie the decisive leader hagiographers claim, and that he shares the blame for the Chinese invasion. But when Machthur repeatedly defield his orders from Washington, the President had only one choice: to relieve him of command.

"Old soldiers never die. They just fade away." MacArthur emotionally told a joint session of Congress when he returned. He did gradually fade away. although he served for a time as chairman of Remington Rand (later Sperry Rand) and occupied a plush apartment in Mantatrin's Waldfort Towers, which he has not offer the property of the

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Books years before he died in 1964, he gave some

indication of what it had been like to be Douglas MacArthur. "My mother put too much pressure on me," he said, "Being No. 1 is the loneliest job in the world."

His is a dramatic, often melodramatic. story. Manchester, a meticulous researcher, marshals all the necessary facts with fairness and perception. Unfortunately, he plods heavily, sometimes grotesquely. through his material. "Korea," he writes in one instance, "hangs like a lumpy phallus between the sprawling thighs of Man-churia and the Sea of Japan." Yet American Caesar succeeds despite such lapses. Fourteen years after his death, MacArthur still provides an inexhaustible story of a hero and those who worshiped and re-

Patterns

viled him

THIS HOUSE OF SKY: LANDSCAPES OF A WESTERN MIND

- Gerald Clarke

by Ivan Doig Harcourt Brace Jovanovich: 314 pages: \$9.95

Soon before daybreak on my sixth birthday, my mother's breathing wheezed more raggedly than ever, then quieted. And then stopped.

The remembering begins out of that new silence. Through the time since, I reach back along my father's tellings and around the urgings which would have me face about and forget, to feel into these oldest shadows for the first sudden edge of it all.

hese opening words of This House of Sky whisper up a big promise. They say, on top of all else, that a real writer is at hand. Yet the bright prospect may, at the outset, seem at odds with the vehicle he has chosen for his first book: a personal memoir. The form, after all, is notorious for snaring even gifted writers in thickets of anecdotage and sentiment.

Ivan Doig avoids such traps. Exercising a talent at once robust and sensitive. he redeems the promise of those first fetching sentences. His mother's final breath came in a remote Montana place where "a low rumple of the mountain knolls itself up watchfully, and atop it. like a sentry box over the frontier between the sly creek and the prodding meadow. perches our single-room herding cabin." They were, he and his parents, "secure

as hawks with wind under our wings. Then came "that fierce season of bewilderment," and suddenly there were only two breathings in the cabin. The boy's world was filled entirely with a ghost and a father who would for a long time remain "in the dusk of his grief" over the loss of a wife when she was only 31. The father was short wiry horse-stomped. work-scarred, a ranch hand, a sheep tender, a survivor of scratch-hard mountain life who cherished the few years he and his bride had followed their flocks among

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Books



Remembering a secret and peopleless land.

the timeless hills. He faced life with a "dry half-grin" and wore for good a scar on his chin-"a single quick notch at the bottom of his face, as if it might be the first lightest scratch of calamity." And now-

"The clockless mountain summers were over for my father. Forty-four years old, a ranch hand, now a widower, Charlie Doig had a son to raise by himself. He needed work which would last beyond a quick season. He had to fit us under a roof somewhere, choose a town where I could start to school, piece out in his own mind just how we were going to live from then on. It tells most about my father over the next years that I was the only one of those predicaments that ever seemed to grow easier for him

In his telling of it. Doig lifts what might have been marginally engaging reminiscence into an engrossing and moving recovery of an obscure human strug-There is defeat and triumph here. grief and joy, nobility and meanness, all arising from commonplace events, episodes and locales. The narrative rides mainly upon the father, but another protagonist of the book is memory itself. Moments from the chastening region of

southwestern Montana haunt Doig: Rote moments, these, mysteryless perhaps in themselves. It is where they lead, and with what fitful truth and deceit, that tantalizes. If, somewhere beneath the blood, the past must beat in me to make a rhythm of survival for itself -to go on as this half-life which echoes as a second pulse inside the ticking moments of my existence-if this is what must be, why is the pattern of remembered instants so uneven, so gapped and rutted and plunging and soaring? I can only believe it is because memory takes its pattern from the earliest moments in the mind, from childhood."

Thus does he offer, as the title says, the landscapes of a Western mind. Strange-his remembering, like any welltold story, makes events seem as though they happened long ago, or in some timeless place. A reader may be surprised now

and then when the book brings a reminder that the author was born only in 1939 and grew up in contemporary Montana. Still, Ivan Doig's youth is good news. An ex-newspaperman living in Seattle, he has a lot of time remaining in which to re-- Frank Trippett member and write

Editors' Choice

FICTION: A Good School, Richard Yates . Final Payments, Mary Gordon . Innocent Erendira and Other Stories, Gabriel Garcia Márquez . Shosha, Isaac Bashevis Singer . The Execution of Mayor Yin, Chen Jo-hsi . The World According to Garp. John Irving

NONFICTION: Ezra Pound in Italy. edited by Gianfranco Ivancich. photographs by Vittorugo Contine Montaillou: The Promised Land of Error, Emmanuel Le Roy Ladurie People of the Lake. Richard E. Leakey and Roger Lewin . Robert Kennedy and His Times, Arthur M. Schlesinger Jr. . The Gulag Archipelago III, Alexander Solzhenitsyn . The Illusion of Technique. William Barrett . The Snow Leopard, Peter Matthiesser,

Best Sellers

FICTION

- 1 Chesapeake. Michener II last
- 2 Eve of the Needle, Follett (3)
- 3 Scruples, Krantz (2)
- 4 Evergreen. Plain (4)
- 5 Bloodline, Sheldon (8)
- 6. The Holcroft Covenant. Ludlum (5) The World According to Garp.
- Irvine (6)
- 8. The Last Convertible, Myrer (7) 9. Stained Glass, Buckley (10) 10. The Women's Room, French (9)

NONFICTION Bombeck (1)

- 1. If Life Is a Bowl of Cherries -What Am I Doing in the Pits?
- 2. The Complete Book of Running.
- 3 A Time for Truth, Simon (4)
- 4. My Mother My Self, Friday (5)
- 5. Pulling Your Own Strings. Dyer (3) 6. In Search of History. White (6)
- 7 Gnomes, Huyven & Poortyliet (8) 8. The Only Investment Guide You'll
- Ever Need. Tobias 9. Adrien Arpel's 3-Week Crash Makeover Shapeover Beauty
- Program. Arpel with Ebenstein (9) 10 Wheeling and Dealing, Baker

Medicine

Helping Hand for the Newborn

A bold experiment in regional care reduces infant mortality

Mary Herrera, a Glendora, Calif., housewife, had long been discouraged from having babies. She had undergone open-heart surgery at age 8, and the physicians feared that her heart might not be able to withstand the strain of pregnancy. Yet, at 3l, she has just given birth to her second child at Los Angeles County Harbor General Hospital. The infant boy weighs only 2 lbs. and is being kept in an incubator, but he is given a good chance to survive. Says Herrera of her doctors and nurses: "They're doing a fantastic job. They really are

Mary Drumm, 32, of Erie, Pa., and her husband are self-confessed "baby freaks." Though they have two children of their own and have adopted three others, they wanted still more. But Mary has had three miscarriages, possibly because of blood disorders. So when she became pregnant again, she decided that "we're not just going to sit back and lose another baby. Now, she has given birth to a 7-lb, girl at the University Hospitals of Cleveland. While the baby may still need an exchange transfusion, mother and daughter should be discharged shortly

▶ When Shirley Aranda, 34, of Phoenix, lost her first child shortly after birth, doctors found she had a congenital uterine problem. In the past, they might have dissuaded her from becoming pregnant again. Instead they performed corrective

surgery and encouraged her to try once more. Twice she gave birth-once to a baby weighing only 1 lb. 13 oz. Both infants survived and are now, at ages 5 and 21/2, healthy, normal youngsters.

Such difficult, yet successful pregnancies are no longer unusual-thanks to better medical understanding, new drugs and such sophisticated monitoring and screening techniques as ultrasonics and amniocentesis. Yet while the U.S. helped start this revolution in perinatal and neonatal* care, it still lags behind a dozen other countries in infant-survival rates. To help solve this problem, the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation of Princeton, N.J., allocated \$20 million for a five-year experiment that established or expanded eight regional networks

fore, during and just after birth;



Forcing air into preemie's lungs Success despite difficulties.

-three in California, two in New York and one each in Ohio, Texas and Arizona. All deliver specialized care for highrisk pregnancies, that is, those that pose danger to mother or child.

Such pregnancies are disturbingly common. Of 3.1 million babies born in the U.S. each year, nearly 30,000 do not survive their first week. Many are born prematurely and weigh less than 51/4 lbs. Another 20,000 die in the uterus late in pregnancy. While the number of doctors and nurses with the skills needed to deal with such cases is growing, they are often situated at scattered medical centers not easily accessible to women and infants who most need them.

Now entering its fourth year, the experiment seeks to correct those inequities at a reasonable cost. Each network may consist of several hospitals and cover a

population area with tens of thousands of births a year. Each also has one or more fully staffed and equipped regional perinatal centers, complete with neonatal intensive care units for very tiny and very weak infants. The key to the system's success is to identify and treat women, while they are still pregnant, who are likely to have preemies or sickly babies, rather than rushing the problem infants to the centers after birth. Participating physicians conduct coordinated screening programs, looking especially for women with histories of problem pregnancies, hypertension, diabetes, kidney disease and alcohol or drug abuse, all of whom are likely to be high-risk patients. Common communications and transportation facilities help ensure quick response in crises.

he program seems to be succeeding. Infant mortality rates have declined in each of the regions served by the project. At New York's Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center, the hub of a 16-hospital network in Manhattan and New Jersey that handles 16,000 births a year. the incidence of stillbirths, and deaths within seven days of life in infants weighing 2.2 lbs. or more has dropped from 22.8 per thousand births in 1967 to 9.6 per thousand in 1977. Many of these problem births were from the Harlem ghetto. and Administrator Dr. Solan Chao points out that quite a few of the high-risk patients were drug addicts or alcoholics who had not been to a doctor for prenatal care. The Los Angeles networks face a similar situation, caring for a largely black and Chicano population. Yet infant mor-

tality has also plummeted. Perhaps the most unusual network is Arizona's. Covering all 114,000 sq. mi. of the state, it relies on airplanes, helicopters and ambulances to ferry patients. some of them rural Indians. to perinatal centers. Nearly 1,200 women have been transported in the last 21/4 years, and more than 60% of the babies born needed intensive care.

Though regionalization saves lives, a newborn's stay in an intensive care unit can run into tens of thousands of dollars. Balanced against this is the nearly \$1 million it can cost over a lifetime to support a child handicapped in birth, or the incalculable emotional toll on the family with a dead baby. Declares the director of the Ohio network. Cleveland's Dr. Irwin Merkatz: "Regionalization is the cheapest new advance in medicine that we've ever had.'



Perinatal refers to the period be-Rushing newborn in portable incubator to New Orleans hospital Everything from planes and choppers to ambulances.

Time Essay



Running a Good Thing into the Ground

The face is familiar—eyes bobbing, mouth agape, puffing like a locomotive. There are so many of them in the U.S. maybe 25 million. They may seem like more, since they turn up everywhere: on walkways and city plazas, along bridges and expressways, even in the once hushed corridors of office buildings. America, in short, has become overnu with runners running every which way, including off at the mouth. Not surprisingly, running is now running into a sniply backleting.

Generally Americans have been as hospitable to running as to previous fask Runners have been cursel less than skate-boarders, derided less than Hula-Hoopers and never thought as still as some of their forefudders—flagpole sitters, for instance, or danceathoners. To this day runners are cordially tolerated except where they generate traffic problems or preachy conversations about running. Even when they do their little ritual excretises in public—trying to push down trees or walls and stretching their legs into disagreeable shapes—even then they are looked upon of as often with aversion as with amazement.

Still, every craze sooner or later begins to bloat with self-importance; then it incites, along with ennul, a certain persishness and skepticism among outsiders. Running is no exception. Superannuated as a fad, running is beginning to express itself more and more in the tongues of a subculture. Thus antirunning feeling, apart from that expressed by spouses and families of devout marathoners, has been turning up more and more in

the public prints

Recently Saturday Review flaunted a complaint titled "Joging Mania—Enough Already," at Buchwald proposed a mileage tax on runners, and New York Dairjy News Humorist Gerald Nachman whimsically reviewed The Complete Book of Lollyangisting—a title not precisely the same as that of Jim Fixx's bestselling rhapedy or running. Russell Baker, the Boston Globe, the Washington Post, the Christian Science Monitor—all have joined in a spritted backlashathon.

Executive Editor Morton Kondrucke of the New Republic ventilated his suppliced that the backhash is incited by "a few columnists and freelance writers trying to earn a bit." Yet even he confessed to being put off when a friend learned he was a runner and asked. 'Have you experienced euphoriat?' 'No. Kondrucker profiler and the control of the control

The critics take their main inspiration from a recently formed cadre of zealous upper-case runners. True Runners. Hoses. They imagine that their activity sets them apart from and generally above the rest of humanity. Many come forth sounding as though they have been Zenned and Esalened and Rolfed and Primal Screamed into a state of exaltation hitherto achieved only by beings who talk to birds or turn miscreant wives into salt.

Consider: Marathoner, one of a proliferation of periodicals, calls marathoning "the Holy Grail" that runners "exhaust them-seeds struggling for." Bob Anderson, editor of the semimonthly On the Run, goes further: "Someone once said. 'For humanity

to survive, it will have to invent a new religion.' The religion has been invented. It is the religion of the runner." Such high-flying rhetoric is common among True Runners.

George Sheehan, a New Jersey cardiologist often called the high priest" of running, is archetypical. In Dr. Sheehan on Running he promulgates the notion of the runner as a special subspecies of human, a person giffed not only with better lungs and species of human, a person giffed not only with other lungs and the promotion of the product of the product of the alties. Sheehan feels the runner is specially susceptible to the meanness of an envious society. "Why", he asks, "is the runner a lightning rod for the anger and aggression and violence of other persons of the superior of the product of the superior of the sheet of the superior of the superior of the superior of above the law, above society. And men in guige and ruches of the superior of the superior of the superior of runner knows of man's inhumanity to man firsthand.

This sort of foldered should provoke more belly laughs than backlash. In the real word, the numer does not attract nearly as much popular aggression as, say, the elderly, subway riders, solitary pedestrian swenen or even journalists. The popular properties of the properties of the

Granted, runners suffer some hurts from the world's random meanness along with the exotic injuries they inflict on themselves. And a few have been vicinized by motorists and other malicious non-runners. Yet nothing vindicates any image of runners as humanity's special vicinis—or the most exemplary form of human beings ever. At the rate they are going they may win, by more than a nose, the crown as smuggest.

rince True Runners run, as the high priest Sheehan puts it. "not because we feel better but because we don't care how we feel," it is surprising that such spartans have even felt the backlash. Yet the September issue of Runner's World gives over an entire page to an elaborate whine about those who have begun to "dump on running." And the premier October issue of The Runner similarly devotes a whole page to a feature column. "Biting the Backlash." In it, Runner-Writer Colman McCarthy mourns that his fellow treaders "are being knocked, mocked and socked." He prescribes a strategy for runners in the face of backlash. They should enjoy the derisive jokes, he says, and then more or less retreat metaphysically into their own misunderstood superiority. Toward that end he commends to them a line from T.S. Eliot: "In a world of fugitives, the person taking the opposite direction will appear to run away." Evidently True Runners are feeling the needle-but without getting the point. It is, simply enough, that granted their direction, the theologians of this ancient activity are well on the way to running - Frank Trippett running right into the ground.



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